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THE WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

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WILLIAM BIRNEY,

TTORNEY AT LAW, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowlegements of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Connecticut, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State Courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilton County. Refer to

Refer to Samuel M. Pond, Esq. Bucksport, Maine. Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Boston, Mass. Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Boston, Mass.
Moore & Shatpe,
Alfred Edwards & Co., \ New-York City.
N. Bacon, sr. Esq. New-Haven, Conn.
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Charles Wise & Co., \ J. W. Andrews, Esq. \ Columbus, O.
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Bavid Irwin, Esq. \ Greenville, O.
Rev. T. E. Thomas, Hamilton, O.
Miller & McCullouek Chrisinati Miller & McCullough, Cincinnati.

Office on Third street, three doors east of Main

A CARD. G. CORWIN & L. B. BRUEN, Attorneys a Law, Lebanon, Ohio, will give prompt and thin attention to any business entrusted to them in Wain or the adjoining counties. DOCTORS H. & H. J. COX, respectfull tender their services to the citizens of Cin cinnat of Cincinnation of Cincinnatio

ROBERT PORTER.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 172, Main st, between 4th and 5th, East side, CINCINNATI. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dr. Cooks. Terms Cash. nor 4

BAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH, BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS. FFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN, CINCINNATI.

Bonds:

Bank Notes: Bank Notes;
Bills of Exchange;
Cards;
Curds;
Bill Heads, &c, &c.
ceuted in a superior style, and at Eastern prices.
Bank Note Paper, of superior quality and all kinds

——ALSO, FOR SALE——
——ALSO, FOR SALE——
Checks on Trust Co. and Lafayette Bank.
Bills.of Exchange and Blank Drafts, on letter sheet

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufactu Sycamore street, East side, near Eighth street, ites the public to test the quality of his Oil, which arrants equal to Sperm for burning; also for machine and the manufacture of Woolens, being free from vitrand other pernicious ingredients. He will exchange to for Lard No. 1 or 2.

JOHN F, DAIR & Co. GROCERY MERCHANTS. AND DEALERS IN GRASS SEEDS.

Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets. PREMIUM COLORS.

NEW YORK DYE HOUSE, corner Gano and Wal nut, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dyeing, Scouring, Steam Finishing, Pressing, &c., done equal to any East.

\*\*rct 8-19\*\*

HAYDEN & CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Fifth street, 2 doors west of Race, North Side.
oct 17

KEYS FITTED, NEW AND SECOND. HAND BOOKS.

TATIONERY, Slates, Prints, Blank Books, School Books, Toy Books, Pocket Books, Purses, Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Knives, Razors, Razor Strops. Shaving Glasses, Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Hair, Tooth. and Cloth Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Ladies' Tuck and Side Combs, Snuff and Fancy Boxes, Magic Lanterns, &c., by J. HALLEWELL, No.277, N. W. cor. Gano & Main st., bet. 6th & 7th. J. H. is agent for Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills: H. Kochler's Medical Candy, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, hoarseness, Asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs; J. M. Moody's Vegetable Rheumatic lotion sprain Liniment. HAND BOOKS.

Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam, a certain cure for Consumption, Broachitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Welcoping Cough, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and all diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys.

may 29 1yw

BURCKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO., GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in Liquors, Wines and Produce, N. B.—Constantly on hand a large assortment of Soal and Candles at manufacturers' prices. non 16 lydaw ARD OIL FACTORY, Corner of Walnu and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURCKHARDT EINERT & CO., beg to announce that their new Lard I Factory is now in successful operation. They want their Oil of the very best quality, which they offer

for saie low for Cash.

N. B.—Families in any part of the City supplied fre
of expense at the shortest notice,

nor 16-1ydaw M. S. SAMPSON, Importer and Wholesal Dealer in Earthen, China and Glass ware, corner of Hopple's Alley, No. 92 Main street between Lower Market and Third, Cincinnati.

AMES R. SHARP, Importer of British and German Lace Goods, Scotch and Swiss Mus na Gloves, Mitts, &c. No 28 Cedar street, New-York No 26 East Fourth street, Cincinnati.

act 19 d-w OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Ag't. JOHN P. DONOGH,

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER. And Leather Dealer, No. 236 Main street, East side, between 6th and 7th, CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI, O.

CASH paid for HIDES & SKINS. TAN BARK bought a the highest market prices.

oct 24 d&wiy ROBERT BARTON.

EALER in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; Ho siery; Gloves; Trimmings; Combs; Variety an acy Goods; No. 15, East Fourth street, between Mai

MANUFACTURER of Root's Patent Eclipse Cook ing Stoves; Premium, Parlor, Air Tight, Six, Sev en, Ten Plate, Coal, and other Stoves; Parlor Grates Hollow Ware; Wagon Boxes, &c. Wholesale and No 36 Main street, Cincinnati.

JUNIATA AND PORTSMOUTH IRON AND NAILS MORRELL & CHAPMAN;

wholesale dealers in fron and Nails, English and American Steels, Anvils, Scales, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, of every description.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

J. O. DOUGLASS, MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. NORTH EAST CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STS. THE only place in Cincinnati where Wind Instruments can be made and repaired. oct 16 ly

FRANKLIN HOUSE, ON MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH terested. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

L. ROSS & L. P. FRAZER have taken this com-P. S. The Indianapolis Stage Office 18 kept at this iouse.

Also—The Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office s kept at the Franklin House.

Passengers wishing to go East or West, will find it to heir interest to call at this House.

oct 11 3-dw6m A. L. R688 & CO2

N. P. IGLEHART, PACKER of Pork and Beef, and Commission Mechant. Warehouses on both sides of the Canal, beween Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agent for the O'Connor Patent Portable Car

James O'Connor & Co., Proprietors, For the transportation of Freight via. Pittsburgh, to hiladelphia, Bottimore New York and Boston—at the

Thursday, January 16, 1845. Laws of Nature-Separation of the Races.

oct 5 wly

The Louisville (Ky.) Courier says-" The editor of the Herald cannot be so blinded by his misplaced zeal, as to suppose that the white and black population of the slave States can exist together in peace and amity, each in he enjoyment of the same privileges.

We might reply, that the editors of the Couer cannot be so blinded by prejudice as to supose, that the white and black populations of the slave States can exist together in peace and amity, one in perpetual bondage to the other .-There may be temporary peace, but it is a peace full of peril. The husbandman may sow and reap from year to year in tranquility, in the neighborhood of the volcano; many a golden harvest may wave upon the hill-side; and the green grass may creep even to the crater's edge; but, sudden as "the crack of doom." destruction omes at last, and the green grass, the golden harvest, the full garner, the peaceful homestead are buried under a deluge of fire. To talk of 'amity" existing between two races, one of which asserts and attempts to enforce, a per petual claim to the souls and bodies and earnings of the other-to use the other in all respects, just as it may please, for its own benefit-is certainly too enormous an absurdity to receive any countenance from the sensible men who edit the Courier. There are individual cases, in which there may and does exist a real attachment between master and slave-but these are green spots in a desert. Slavery is a state of war—open, active, systematic, indiscriminate, upon one side; covert, passive, stratagemic on the all sources, are less by \$208,701 98, than the upon one side; covert, passive, stratagemic on the sums charged upon the same fund and paid from the other. And this is not the worst of it—for the the Treasury for the last fiscal year. inferior race is forever meditating revenge, vatchful of opportunities to strike a blow, ooking forward to the day when it may assert its rights to the death. Common sense teaches this-all History proclaims it true. Men talk special acts of the Legislature, as well as ten f the failure of the experiment of Freedom in porary and miscellaneous expenses. he British West Indies. Had it not been tried, asurrection would ere this have desolated those slands: the stern array of a standing army hardly sufficed to bit an oppressed People, ready o plunge into a servile war. The late dark Average time for keeping schools open, 8 months nd bloody tragedy enacted in Cuba, and the epeated attempts of crushed humanity in this untry to right itself by the sword, show that he black and white populations of slave States annot exist together, "in peace and amity," he one being Enslavers, the other Enslaved. Were this relation changed, and were the lacks invested by the whites with their right. speaker. ful freedom, what cause would exist for strife or dangerous collision between them? Now,

W. RILEY,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES kindly and discreetly the emancipated people,
AND PRODUCE, southeast corner of Fifth and studiously avoiding all causes of collision.— There would, of course, be no outbreak, no vi-Sait, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarn, &c., sold at the lowest cash prices. oct 16

MILES & CO., Merchandise and Real Estate
Miscolary Rolling Conveyancing attended to with diligence
and care. Loans negotiated, and Merchandise purchased and sold at usual rates of Brokerage.

Of Phillips—Iron Foundry and Scale
Rolling Foundry Rolling Rol Smith Works C. Repairing done as usual. Two good july 15 19w sections, where their constitutions find a climate best adapted to corroborate their energies, Stuffs; Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, &c. Corner of Broad and High sts., nov 19 w6m Columbus, O. Country Merchants & Blacksmiths

Country Merchants & Blacksmiths

Country Merchants & Blacksmiths

Country Merchants & Blacksmiths latitudes, where, with unimpaired vigor, they can toil the year round. If there be any such laws of nature as the Courier alludes to, it is Slavery which prevents their operation—it is Slavery which prevents their operation—it is undertake to form a social compact, would they mixes up races which, on the supposition allumixes up races which, on the supposition alluded to, God wills apart: and Emancipation, which would leave both races free to obey these laws, is the very remedy for the evil. Separa-No 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market, laws, is the very remedy for the evil. Separaincinnati, Ohio.

Liberty party, standing upon this truth, is fairtion of the races, while slavery continues, is in possible. Perpetual slavery, while God sits racy." Henceforth, then, let the battle be be-EMANCIPATE, and trust to those laws of Nature to which you so often allude. If separation is one of these laws, separation then will become a Fact, through the agency of the parties in-

> What says the Courier to this philosophy?-Has it a better?

The Message of the Governor of New-York.

The message of the Governor of New-York

is a tremendous document for length, filling thirteen closely printed columns in the New York Tribune. We shall glean but a few items. The following is a general view of the cur- we have no doubt all the faithful will bow subrent annual revenue of the State, taken to- missively to the decree: gether, according to the receipts of the fiscal year, ending the 30th day of September last.

The total amount of receipts on account of the Genera Fund, including the whole of the State tax, of one mill on the dollar, and deducting the sum received to 

they are held as trusts in the hands of the State

for specific objects. 

revenues of the United ates Deposite Fund, apstates Deposite Fund, ap-propriated by law to Com-

Colleges, and other purpo-New York Eve Infirmary .... 237.304 25 \$3,423,864 9 This balance comprises the revenues of the Gene and and of the Canal Fund, embracing all the revenu our all the Canals, as well as from the Canal Fu roper. The part of this sum comprising the revenue the General Fund, as will be seen, is...\$1,073,249

State tax, while, by the first section o State tax, white, by the first section of the "Act to provide for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State," 29th March, 1842, one-half of it, after the year 1842, is to be paid to the Commissioners of the Canal; Fund for the use of the Canals; and there was so paid, in pursuance of this provision, during the last fiscal year, the sum of......

Thus leaving of these revenues applica-chargeable to this fund, during the last fiscal year, excluding the payments on account of temporary loans, and also the payment to the Canal Fund of half of the mill tax, as before stated, were

Thus showing that the receipts into the This is a comparison of the whole amount of the annual revenues of the General Fund, in-Proceeds of Public Improvements dur-

8795.051 45

cluding all receipts and of a miscellaneous upon it, and also all payments authorized The productive capital of the Common Sch

Fund, on the 30th Sept. last was, \$1,992,916 35 Revenue from this fund, Number of school Districts in the State, 10,990 Whole number of children actually taught in the District Schools of the State, 709,156. Being 50,000 more than were taught last year

Meanness Consummated.

Leavitt, the editor of the Boston Chronicle has at last been victimized by a slaveholding

the inferior race has abundant, accumulating, perpetual cause for hatred and revenge. Then, having received the boon of freedom from those who had so long injured them, gratitude would overcome every other feeling; and being free, why should they strike a blow? On the part

racy,"

New-Hampshire is a State famous for its "De-There would, of course, be no outbreak, no value and the invertical prices. The country with a source of the prices of the price nocracy," which is often bepraised as of the

racy." Henceforth, then, let the battle be beon his Throne, is impossible. EMANCIPATE, tween the True and the False Democracy—between the American Democracy of 1776, and the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, "are not capable greatly multiplied within a year past, the caste Democracy of 1844-letween the Democracy that looks backward, and moves forward, and the Democracy that looks forward and travels backward-between the slavery-hating Democracy of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams and Hancock, and the slavery-leving Democracy of Calhoun, Polk, Cass, Woodbury, and Ingersoll.

formation which they may desire. They wish concerned, a similar remark, and a like infer- by comparing the following statements. to collect information about the slave trade between the several States, and to "take measures for the abolition of said trade." They have already sources enough through which to obtain the facts—and we to them—we to the Union itself, if they dare to abolish the trade. We tell them, at once, to abaldon all idea of this Convention. It is not every Daniel that masses of the people of all races have been

States, under the guaranties of the federal con- which have been the first to feel its blessed in- stitution is the work of the People of the United stitution, shall not assemble upon a spot exclusively National, for the purpose of peaceful con-sultation upon a constitutional subject! We Daniels will stand in no great fear of the Lions. see"-as Professor De Bonneville would say.

Pennsylvania,

Interest due in February next, \$208,701 98 Estimated amount in the Treasury, next February, pared to meet her interest falling due on the 1st | Christ?

of February. ing 1844, ncrease over the year 1843,

the public debt shall have been paid. he try Maryland.

tives that would lead them to do this illustrious act of justice, would induce them to treat

John B. Notrebe, an interesting youth, was and of the incapacity of the colored race for citizens of the States in which it exists, but day, and protests her innocence; and that he freedom, when we have ceased to rob and optation, and more remotely, but still seriously, at the Post of Arkansas.

John B. Notrebe, an interesting youth, was and of the incapacity of the colored race for citizens of the States in which it exists, but day, and protests her innocence; and that he freedom, when we have ceased to rob and optation, and more remotely, but still seriously, cares, is not an abolitionist.

Friday, January 17, 1845.

tory of France, after quoting Strabo's descrip-

and perfectible of the races of men"-meaning Frenchmen! Native Americanism is this pride of race, was in a state of the most abject personal sla- fere.

tion of the Gauls-"Such is the first glance

can escape unharmed out of the lion's den.-slaves. Athens, at the height of its prosperity, contained a population of about five fluence, have been the first to emerge from the States, among whom I count one.

can tell Mr. "Nous Verrons" that five hundred mighty agent, are still groaning in bondage. Now, shall we, forgetful of the pit whence

\$172,199 experiments? Where is this munificent phi- tion of Kentucky.

like men, instead of crouching like brutes.

complained of the want of courtesy and fair-ness on the part of the majority. The resolu-tions were laid upon the table, to give time for But, says the Courier, "If it be a moral or

On the 13th, a petition was presented in the Benate, for the incorporation of a company to onstruct a rail road from Cleveland to Weils. ner of their application." \* \* \* "They are ville, and referred to the Committee on Rail more nearly and more deeply interested, and Roads and Turnpikes.

A resolution was adopted the same day, in- judiciously." structing the Committee on Finance to inquire At first sight, these remarks seem entirely into the expediency of reporting a bill to tax the libraries of all practicing physicians and essional tax on these classes.

forms Originate--Who shall Agi-tate--Who Act.

The article in the Louisville (Ky.) Courier to which we have so often referred, has afforded cast by philosophy on the most sympathetic an opportunity for us to define our position on the people there would entertain just views of several topics, in relation to which we are albeen anxious to do this, for the sake specially ner of their application? On the contrary, organized. "All races of human beings," says of our subscribers in slave States, who have

of self-government. Few indeed are there which can govern themselves." Pray, how long has the Anglo-Saxon race been governing proceeds to argue, that, even granting they itself? A few centuries ago, in England, it were tenable, still they have no right to inter-

kept in slavery." So far as self-government is ble contradiction. This will be made manifest

has no participation Both these propositions cannot be true. If I hundred thousand, four-fifths of which were am not "responsible politically" for this instito discuss the relations to slavery sustained by slaves. And as to Rome, its empire was broken tution; have "no control" over it, "no participathe free States—the subject of slavery as ex- under the weight of slavery, which made it an tion" in it, then the institution is not "authoristing within the jurisdiction of the Union, easy prey to the barbarians. Few of all these ised and guarantied" by the Constitution of the not of any particular State. The Richmond slaves were of the negro race. Since Christi. United States. If it is "authorised and guar-Enquirer, speaking in behalf of the "progress- anity has begun to develope its full influence antied" by this Constitution, then am I "reve Democracy," announce that this Conven- on individual and social life, slavery has been sponsible" both "politically" and "morally"tion shall not be held-that hitizens of the free melting away. Those portions of the world then have I "participation" in it: for the Con-

misapprehension.

The Constitution of the United States, been nothing approaching to it in the South. Verbum sat. "You shall see what you shall we were so lately taken, glory in our own ele- neither "authorizes" nor "guaranties" slavery. vation as if it were the work of our own hands- To "authorize" means to give authority, war- brethren to be the best judges of the effects of as if it were the intrinsic attribute of our race rant or legal power to. Where in the Constitu- slavery, of the remedies to be applied, or of the According to the message of the Governor of to rise without God's aid ?-and, O, blasphe- tion does the Courier find authority, warrant or time and manner of their application? When ennsylvania, the entire amount of the public mous! turn upon our fellow creatures, still sit- legal power given to Slavery in the States? To they come to the fixed conclusion that self-in-\$40,835,013 ting in the shadow of death, and haughtily "guaranty" means to warrant, to [make sure. terest demands the extinction of the system— 873,515 damn them to perpetual degradation, because Where in the Constitution have the People of and when they have fully examined the quesby their own strength, they have not been able the United States warranted slavery, agreed to tion in the light of sound Principles and of 963,030 to reach the height where we stand, but make it sure to the slaveholders? We believe Facts, then will they be able to act upon it more The Commonwealth will of course, be pre-stand only by virtue of the religion of Jesus with Cassius M. Clay, whose declaration of knowingly and judiciously than those who are sentiment the Courier published, with apparent not so deeply interested. It is ours to furnish The Courier talks of experiments, aided by a approbation, that "Slavery is a municipal instimunificent philanthropy, to elevate the col- tution,"-and that in Kentucky, "it exists by in agitation-for neither Law nor Interest com-\$1,167,603 ored race to the condition of freemen! What no other right and tenure than the Constitu-

Excess of receipts over expenditures \$629,658,82 lanthropy? It is but six years since England "Well—but if this be true, surely you have The State Treasurer estimates that there will made her great experiment, by unshackling no right to interfere with the question of pursued. The people of the free States may e a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of No- the slaves in her dominions, and if this brief Slavery." Certainly, no right to interfere, in rember, 1845, of \$647,345, after the interest on experiment is to be referred to at all, it demonstrates the complete ability of the negroes to tion in Kentucky, but I have a right to inter-The prospect of Pennsylvania is brightening. take care of themselves. What other experi-fere for its extinction where it exists in violaydney Smith must let her slide, and fasten ments have been made? Why, all Christen- tion of the Constitution, by the authority of the his clutches upon some other State. Suppose dom, with this single exception, is still guilty People of the United States-and it does thus of wrong to the colored man. France, Spain, exist in the District of Columbia, the Territo-Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, the United States, ry of Florida, and upon the high seas under the This land of Promise, this Democratic Ca- are all engaged in crushing, not elevating this American flag. I have a right too to interfere, naan, does not appear to have a very large compressible race, and three of these great pow.

The total amount of importations, recreated at the Content of t ported at the Custom Houses, for the year ending July 31, 1844, was \$686,503 03. The net to meliorate their condition, but to perpeturevenue on imposts was, \$177,861 85. The interpretations were made as follows:

From the U. States of America, \$593,225 14

"Great Britain and Ireland, British West Indies, Spanish West Indies, Span 5,584 58
48. 3,166 48
5,7,494 59
10. The South, and the Black Laws of the North?
10. The South, and the Black Laws of the North?
10. The South, and the Black Laws of the North?
10. The South, and the Black Laws of the North?
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18. The South, and the Black Laws of the North?
18. The South, and the Black Laws of the North?
18. The South, and the Black Laws of the North?
19. The South American, I am entitled to interfere in this way, for the People of these States are all embarked on one bottom as the South American, I am entitled to interfere in this way, for the People of these States are all embarked on one bottom.

their necks, and allowed them to stand upright, the interests of Humanity at large. So that Races—Self-Government, &c.

Remember—it was not the brute force of our Kentucky or Virginia, or any other State, by enslaved Anglo-Saxon ancestors, or their growing in argument, the exhibition of facts, and fraternal ing intelligence that made them freemen,—it my right to interfere with it as existing in

political evil, those who are daily eye-witcan act upon the subject more knowingly and

reasonable; but let us submit them to examination. Suppose a section of country exclusivelawyers over one hundred dollars, and for the ly devoted to the production and sale of ardent repeal of all laws now in force, levying a pro. spirits. The farmer raises the grain for the distiller; the distiller manufactures the liquor Hamilton, should claim to be of the first water, The Right of Interference--How Re- retailer, or exports it to other countries. The for the dealer; and the dealer sells it to the whole community, in some way or other, is deeply involved in the evil. Could you expect a Temperance reform to originate in such a would not every one see that it was precisely because so "nearly and deeply in:erested," they could not act upon the subject "knowingly and judiciously?"

We would not disparage the wisdom of our fellow-citizens in slave States; their judgment was in a state of the most abject personal slavery, and so continued for several generations.

And how large a proportion of that race now governs itself? Surely, the Government of in matters where interest creates no bias, is bury, and Ingersoll.

Terrible.

The Richmond Enquirer grows savage at the idea of a Liberty Convention being held in Washington. Its bull runs on this wise, and we have no doubt all the faithful will bow submissively to the decree:

"We advise these gentlemen to forbear.—There is a point of forbearance, beyond which the South cannot permit itself to pass. This attempt so defy the Southern geople and to plant a conflagration in the hear) of the "negro," race. "In no age," it remarks, will rouse and irritate them beyond measure. We would not answer for the consequences. It is an insulting, impudent, unavailable and unnecessary interposition with those civil institution is subtracted by the efforts of a municessary interposition with those civil institution is subforced. The subtraction of the Herald especially and to reason the consequences of the "negro," race. "In no age," it remarks, when the south cannot permit itself to pass. This an insulting, impudent, unavailable and unnecessary interposition with those civil institution is allowed the southern geople and to plant a conflagration in the hear of the South cannot permit itself to pass. This an insulting, impudent, unavailable and unnecessary interposition with those civil institution is allowed the south cannot permit itself to pass. This an insulting, impudent, unavailable and unnecessary interposition with those civil institutions is allowed the subtraction, as he conceives it to be, of slavery. He does not see or feel its evils. He is not responsible to the less of the conting institution, as he conceives it to be, of slavery. He does not see or feel its evils. He is not responsible to its distate, without all from external as State, not unblest with the banceful institution, as he conceives it to be, of slavery. He does not see of feel its evils. He is not responsible to the sole of the cen for its existence, morally or politically. The sensibilities of his conscience need not half the fintess for its existence, morally or politically. The sensibilitie intimately interwoven with the system, and in its support, the great body of the people, in some way or other, is most deeply involved .-Withal, the generous spirit inflamed into temporary activity by the Revolution, has lost its power. Nor is this all:-what hope of reform. when the people are forbidden freely to examine

the evil to be reformed, frankly to express their

views, and to consult, in relation to it? There

never was, there never will be, Reform, with-

out preliminary Discussion. The evil must be measured in its length and breadth; its personal, its social effects must be investigated; facts and statistics must be carefully compiled; principles must be canvassed; different views. different plans, be compared-else, how can indicious conclusions be reached? But, Slavery has accumulated so much power in the States where it exists, as to suppress free discussion. The Courier knows this, It knows, that the enemies of slavery must keep their thoughts to themselves, or only whisper them to each other. As for any ample, adequate, open investigation This would be a conclusive answer to the of the subject of slavery, in its economical, pothat for the last twenty-five years, there has Now is it possible then, for our Southern facts, discuss principles, and keep the question pels us to be silent: it is with them to determine what particular remedies shall be adopted-what particular mode of operation shall be

> We ask the Courier, is this unreasonable, officious, impertinent? . Is it not courteous and brotherly?

suggest-it is the right of the people of the

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY .- A letter in the Vermont Chronicle, from a respectable citizen of

very. It is ruining us as a people, impoverish-ing us as a State, and poisoning our public and private morals."

This is no doubt pretty nearly the truth, but

Delia Webster. The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, under date of January 13th, says:

for hostility. Every scheme of emancipation, ever thought of by us, contemplates the voluntary action of the whites in the slave States. Impelled by enlightened Self-interest, Patriotism, a regard for their reputation, Humanity and Conscience, it would be they who would conserned it will be they who would conference, it would be they who would conference, it would be they who would be they who would into the sales of justice, would induce them to treat of justice, would induce them to treat of each one to stop every leak, ere it amount to send out a squadron to the Coast of Af.

Yucatan, 669 57

Total, 5686,503 04

Total, 5686,503 04

The Dnited States have now the trade of saliding in the escape of runaway from that ill-fated coast, and if fail, shall go into the gallary, where I can do report to salid what I can to recover my seat, and if fail, shall go into the gallary, where I can do will have, though Texas should remain independent.

In the Dnited States have now the trade of saliding in the escape of runaway from that ill-fated coast, annually, eighty or a hundred thousand of its miserable natives!

It will be time enough to talk of a "munification, and where, of course, I shall be quite fail, shall go into the gallary, where I can do will have, though Texas should remain independent.

It will be time enough to talk of a "munification of the states in which it exists, but the prison. She is sentenced for two years, on the prison. She is sentenced for two years, on the prison. She is sentenced for two years, on the prison. She is sentenced for two years, on the prison. She is sentenced for two years, on the prison. She is sentenced for two years, on the prison. She is sentenced for two years, on the prison. She is sentenced for two years, on the prison. She is sentenced for the prison. She is entered to a she po

The Herald Publishing Office. We call the attention of our friends to the following series of papers published at this been remarkably good. In 1843, an act passed

CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD, issued daily, at five dollars a year. It has a good list of subscribers, and a substantial advertising patron-

large double medium sheet; in the ninth year an extra sum for guards, and even then could of its existence; with a circulation of SIX not secure the amount of labor requisite.-THOUSAND, the mass of the subscribers be- Hence there has been some delay in the works ing in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, but they are advancing as fast as the circum Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, stances of the case will admit. Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and low price of one dollar a year. It has risen \$11,190 14. from a list of 2500 to 6000 in the last fourteen months. We have taken measures to increase our list to TEN THOUSAND in the course of the year, and have little doubt of succeeding. Advertisers may judge for themselves whether it be a good circulating medium or not. As our advertising patronage begins to crowd us, ment during the year, was 216-the average and have Texas we will, "any how you can we have it in contemplation to enlarge the pa- number in the Institution the last year, was fix it." per to mammoth size, and devote the whole of 149-rather more than at any former period. the fourth page to advertisers.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The "Facts for the People" is a small monthly periodical, eight Per cent. of recoveries on all old cases, pages octavo, in which are inserted such articles, in relation to the slave question, as are desirable for preservation, or for extended circulation. It is a cent a number, or 124 centsa year. Subscribers in the city have it delivered to them at the office.

Last year the list of subscribers amounted t 4000. The third volume is just about commencing; but the first number is delayed, so 254 admitted, having recovered, while 138 of that we may form some estimate of the number of copies to be issued.

YOUTH'S MONTHLY VISITER .- The Youth's Monthly Visiter is what its name indicates The twenty-five hundred subscribers to it know its worth, and will of course renew their sub scriptions, which terminate in February. The first number of the second volume will be issue form, embellished every month with appropria year, always payable in advance.

Subscribers in the city to the second volume will have their papers delivered to them at the office. The subscription price is too low warrant the employment of a carrier.

For all the foregoing publications, except th Daily, cash payments in advance are rigid! exacted-in every case, the paper will be dis continued at the expiration of the time fo which it is paid, unless the subscription be r newed. Subscriptions to the Daily are payab every six months.

Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Nothing in the history of Ohio is more ho orable to her People, than the care they hav taken of those who are suffering under grievou natural infirmities. Her noble Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, the Lunatic, al ready rival the best-endowed and most wise araged of similar institutions in any part of the world. This tender care for the welfare of the afflicted, is the best evidence that can be furnished of a high-toned civilization.

Dumb in this country, exist in Philadelphia, New York, and Hartford, and are all private incorporations, though liberally provided for by State Legislation. Maryland and New Jerse are partially interested in the Philadelph Asylum, its elitef support being Pennsylvania. The Institution in N. York is supported almost alone by that State, a few pupils being sent from in the woman. New Jersey. The Hartford Asylum is sustained by all New England, except Rhode Island, and also by the States of South Carolina and were the proportions of cases of Georgia. According to their last annual reports, the New York Asylum contained 173 pupils, the Hartford, 142; the Pennsylvania, 121; the Ohio, 84. Beside these, are the Ker tucky Asylum, with 25 pupils; the Virginia with 30; the Indiana, which has been in ope ration only one year, with 16; and the Illinois which will be opened in one or two years.

The Ohio Asylum, according to the report just issued, now contains 99 pupils, and for want of room, the managers have been obliged to refuse several applications. The management of the institution is probably more eco nomical than that of any of the institutions named. The receipts from all sources during the last year, amounted to \$13,205; the payments for all purposes, including the balance due on the preceding year, amounted to \$14,-640.48. Of this, \$8,650 have been paid on ac count of the ordinary wants of the Institution the residue on account of buildings, improve ment of grounds, &c.

Of the whole number of pupils, but six pay and four board at home

In the report before us, a table is given of the cause of deafness in each case. According to this, the disease in forty cases out of the ninety-nine, has been congenital; in sixteen cases, uncertain or unknown; in nine, fever; in cases, uncertain or unknown; in nine, fever; in four, scarlet fever; in four, measles; in five, a Samunghur, was taken by storm on the 13th of October, and a portion of the garrison who resisted were put to the sword by the British troops that were invited to aid the Rajah's larger in the remainder are ascribed to sickness, falls, accidents, &c.

The channel through which the pupils are taught, is the natural sign language of the mute, with such additions as teachers find occasion to use, until the pupil is far enough advanced to admit of teaching him writing or spelling on the fingers. H. N. Hubbell, the suwarmth the accuracy of Mr. Mann's recent reports, in regard to the proficiency of the deaf and dumb of the institutions of Europe in articulation; and defends with great zeal the American mode of tuition. He states, that the directors of the Hartford Asylum, have deputed and the Presse adds, that at least eight new the principal of their institution, Louis Weld, Peers are about to be created, including M. to visit the European Schools; and Rev. Geo. E. Day has been sent on a similar mission by the New-York institution; so that correct reports of the mode of teaching in them, and of Ber the results, may be obtained.

Kentucky—Law of '33 Again.

Another effort to change the law of '33 has again failed in the Kentucky Legislature. A bill to modify it, was, on motion of Mr. Hanks in the House, Jau. 14th, laid upon the table, by the transfer of the transfer of the interval of the interv bill to modify it, was, on motion of Mr. Hanks in the House, Jan. 14th, laid upon the table, by a vote in which the yeas stood 54, nays 36—a very decisive expression of opinion.

Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

The annual report of the Ohio Lunatic Asyl um is always an interesting document. During the past year, the health of the inmates has the Legislature, providing for the enlargement of the buildings, by the erection of two wings, each 218 feet long, one for males, the other for females. This was rendered necessary by age, which is now rapidly increasing. Daily the great increase in the number of applicant papers of the same party are apt to circulate for admission. Provision having been made among the same classes. The Herald, goes to that the labor should be performed by the conmany persons, who subscribe to no other papers. victs of the penitentiary, the managers of the

The receipts of the Institution for the year North Carolina. It is also patronised, to some amount to \$19,138 98; the expenditures, to extent, by nearly all the Eastern States, and a \$13,463 99. The receipts of funds for the enfew of the Southern. It is the cheapest paper largement of the buildings, during the same in the West, being published weekly, at the time have been \$11,047 94-expenditures

> Five hundred and forty-one patients hav been admitted into the institution, since its establishment, six years ago: males 287, females 254; single persons, 266; married, 228 wheat, the raising of all kinds of provisions, as widows, 35; widowers, 12.

The whole number of patients under treat Per cent. of recoveries on all recent cases charged in 6 years, . . .

discharged in 6 years, -Total per cent. of recoveries on the whole number discharged to this date, Grand per cent. of recoveries on all ad-

mitted in 6 years, - - - 44.92 The proportion of males recovered during the former, out of 287, admitted, recovered-

The per cent. of deaths, on the whole numtic species of insanity is most subject to mor tality, showing a per cent. of deaths in six viscera are more prevalent than any other forms of disease. Out of 57 deaths, in six in March. It is printed in neat style, in quarto years, thirty-one resulted from marasmus, diarrhæa, dysentery and inanition. More deaths ate engravings-for the low price of 25 cents a have followed from dysentery than any other

single cause. The per cent of recoveries in the different

varieties of insa-	nity, ar	e is as	follo	ws:	
Mania, .					54.23
Melancholy,					40.95
Moral Insanity	V,				60.00
Demency,					27.27
Epilepsy, .				-	6.45
The following	table	shows	the	causes	of in-
sanity, in relatio	n to the	e sex:			
Intemperance,	-				
Males,					37
Females,				-0/	2
Domestic Affl	ictions,	Jealou	sy, &	zc.,-	
Malou .		-1		-	13

. 47 Ill health, anxiety, puerperal,-102 Religious causes of all kinds,— Males, Females, 35 Disappointed ambition-disappointed affe on, temper, fear of want, &c.,-Epileptic,-

Females,

Males, Females The foregoing table shows how much strong

er are depraved propensities in the man, than

Various peculiarities of complexion, habit body, &c., have been noticed. The following

Fair complexion, Light hair. Light eyes, 441

Spare habit, Dull do. What wisdom is contained in the old maxim -Laugh and be fat! Let every one henceforth seek after fatness.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

The packet-ship Rochester has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to the evening of the 5th ult., and Paris papers to the 3d being two days later than before received. The new royal mail ship Cambria, Captai Judkins, was to leave Liverpool on the 4th instant, on her first trip to Halifax and Boston In the absence of domestic intelligence of special interest, the London journals are filled with extracts from India papers, brought by the overland India mail despatched from Bombay on the 1st of November. The only place i which any disturbance of the general tranquili-ty exists is at Kolapore, where, the Rajah being a minor, the Government has been administer ed by various agents, who, by acts of despotisn and oppression, drove the people into resistance. The Rajah being allowed by the treaties to maintain 1,000 men, his forces were sent into the provinces to put down the rebellion. The insurgents soon routed them, and then retired into the mountain fortresses. One of them,

at between five and six hundred men, with as ted by the wind.) "Oh don't go off in a huff, a cushla," said Mike; "d—la word I sed of you british was very slight. Two English officers, Licuts. Irvine and Shakspeare, were killed, and one, Capt. Silver died from cholera during the

operations. There were still six other forts to be subdued.

The Paris papers present little that is of in ndent, in his report, contests with some terest. The marriage of the Duke d'Aumale with his cousin, the Princess Maria Caroline of

Victor Hugo, Baron de Bourqueney, and the Dukes de Valency and de Praslin.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 26th November, confirms the accounts of the execution of Benito Zurbano, son of the revolted General, and alse of his uncle, Juan Martinez, both of whom were shot at Logrono, together with their two servants. Their execution, on the mere proof of their identity, and without even the he was concealed on the banks of the Ebro, or that he had found his way to Portugal. There

Six or seven weeks of the present session Congreas have gone by, and no business has vet been done. The Texas question bids fair to occupy the attention of Congress for the remaining six weeks. In the Senate, the subject has not yet come up. Some attention has been bestowed in that body upon the bill for establishing the Smithsonian Institute. It has been ommitted, and the project of Mr. Choate for founding a National Library upon this fund, seems to find much favor. It is high time that something should be done, but the present ses-CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, printed on a Asylum were under the necessity of paying sion will probably close without a final disposi tion of the subject.

The arguments of the Texas advocates may be thus briefly classified, according to the section where these reside.

Annexation will secure slavery. Annexation will extinguish slavery. Annexation is necessary to the preservati

f the Tariff. Annexation will secure the planting interest against the oppression of the Tariff. Annexation will open new markets for West-

ern flour, pork, bacon. Annexation will give us a country which abounds in a soil adapted to the production of well as cotton and sugar. In a word, annexation will, and it won't-

Congress,

gress. Messrs. Burke and Haywood are the au-

Mr. Archer has intimated in the Senate that the result of the negotiations about Oregon will be laid before that body in a few days.

Mr. Hubbard. The Agent of Massachusetts to Louisiana

six years has been considerably greater than has left New Orleans, and passed through this that of females-only 105 of the latter out of city a few days since, on his way home. No mob compelled him to leave, but, it seems that he came to the conclusion that his mission would be fruitless, only productive of mischievber admitted in six years, is 10.53. The epilep- ous excitement, and so left. He had better remained at home

A few months since there was a notice going the rounds of the public journals that the Citizens of Florida had erected a monument to the memory of the Officers who fell in the Seminole war. The monument was of marble, on which were inscribed Epitaphs of those officers respectively. A young Lady being asked, "Who shall write the Epitaph for the poor Indian," praduced the following, and gave it to the interrogator as her reals.

ner reply.

Aye, pile from the green earth's breast,
Your marble columns high,
That the sun may gleam from the towering crest
And glance his last ere he seeks the west,
Where the slain in battle lie.

Where the stain in battle lie.

The names of the perished brave,
On the chisled marble trace,
And mourn for the hearts that found a grave,
In the hound-led hunt of the Afric slave,
Or the dark browed Indian race.
But over your vallies wide,
There hath other blood been shed,
There hath fallen a rich and purple tide,
Your spreading plains and your streams beside,
From hearts that for freedom bled.

They fled from the despot's hand, From the lash, and the festering From the lash, and the festering chain, For these they have wielded the flaming brand And scattered their dust o'er the flowery land, And we ask for their ways to

They fought for their native soil-For the graves of their kindred dead— For homes that were ever the conquerer's spoil— For the taunting curse, and the bootless toil— Where may their names be read?

Who shall the shafts uprear, To point where their ashes lie? To point where their ashes lie? When shall the storied urn appear, Traced with those names to freedom dear? I ask, and the winds reply.

'Their's were no quarties deep
Of the marble that tells of fame;
In the rock-bound yallies, or mountains so
Or the plains where their fathers' askes sleen,
Nor peable not a fone they claim.

They have left no kindred band, From the shapeless block to mould An urn for them, in their father land. Or trace their names with a reverent hand With the tale of their daring bold. Like the dew where the sun goes forth,

And no children weep by a house-hold hearth, And no mourners stoop with their native earth To cover the mouldering dead. But still in the forests old,
'Mid their prond, ancestral trees;
Of the bows unstrung, and the heart-strings cold
And the clear tones husbed, shall a tale be told,
By the fount, and the whispering breeze.

And the birds shall breathe there a lay,

No tablet of earth shall to them be given, No stone o'er their ashes placed; But ah! with a finger of fire engraven Unchanging, and deep, on the walls of Heaven, Shall the record of wrong be traced."

A Mistake:
Or, the Broken Pledge and the Fat Girl's
Portrait.
Opposite the St. Charles Hotel there stand at the present writing, or did stand Friday night, a painting of the fat girl in a blue frock white apron, and pantalettes. As an artistical production, it is nothing to brag of. It can never be mistaken as an emanation from the pencil of a Raphael or an Angelo; still it is a likeness of a human being, the softest of the softer sex; in fact, the coloring for flesh and blood is laid on thick, and by a man high, or up a tree, it might be mistaken for a breathing being. We are told that there be those who, "See Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt." and of like perverted vision is Michael Grace—a most graceless fellow is Mike—forhe thought, on Friday night, that the picture of the fat time, to look upon with some solicitude—slight time, to look upon with some solicitude—slight white apron, and pantalettes. As an artistical

on Friday night, that the picture of the far girl was the fat girl herself—that the counter

it presentment was the original.
"Ah, thin, you're welcome down stairs, dan lin," says Mike, addressing the painting (the fat girl, be it remembered, is exhibited in a room over where the portrait hung). "You're welcome down stairs, a lanna. O, blud-in-ages but its yoursel' is the fine armful; but what but its yoursel' is the nne armini; but what signifies what you are now to what you'll be when you're twenty. Why be jakes you'd make a wife for a man that 'ud be as big as Finn McCoul." (Here the canvass was agitation)

"'Was I Paris, whose deeds are various, Or if, like Homer, I could indite, I'd sound your praise, and your fame I'd raise, I'd thrate your frinds, and your foes I'd fight,"

Mike sung this in a key so loud that it at tracted the ear of the watchman, who had as great an aversion to street minstrels at night as a toper has to water straight. He hurried

forced him along to the watch-house.

"Aisy, Misther," said Mike.

"Off with you, you vagrant," said the watchman. "If you be poet laureat to the fat girl, I'll let you see that I'm watchman law-writ to the Recorder."

"Why you cantankerous ould thief," said Mike; "can't you let me bid the craythur good night, and tell her to take care she don't ketch could?"

"O, look here, old feller," said the

ing the pledge."
When he arrived at the watch-house he was Texas and New York.

January 8th, Mr. Clark introduced in the Senate of New York, resolutions in favor of the "re-occupation of Oregon," and "re-annex-ation of Texas," "at the earliest practicable period." The resolutions are tame.

When he arrived at the watch-house he was searched—a temperance medal and three picay-unes were found in his pocket. Yesterday morning he acknowledged to the Recorder he was sodrunk the night before he could not see a hole through a ladder—he renewed his broation of Texas," "at the earliest practicable period." The resolutions are tame.

When he arrived at the watch-house he was searched—a temperance medal and three picay-unes were found in his pocket. Yesterday morning he acknowledged to the Recorder he was sodrunk the night before he could not see a hole through a ladder—he renewed his broation of Texas," "at the earliest practicable period." The resolutions are tame. Tuesday, January 21, 1845.

Eyes Opened .- The Democratic Re-The people of the United States will be erested in the announcement, that the editor of the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, has lately had his eyes opened. This important event happened precisely at the beginning of the fifteenth volume, January, anno damini, 1845. For the last twelve years, that visilant Reviewer, most unaccountably, has been sleeping, while pestilent fellows were sowing tares in the field from which an ample Democratic crop was anticipated: at last, however, he has waked up, but he is in great tribulation as to what to do.

"Abolitionism," says the editor, in his January number, "has certainly grown now into an mportant political Fact, to whose demands upon our notice, if neither its entreaties nor its arguments, we cannot refuse, at least an anxious, if neither an admiring nor approving attention." This conviction has been forced apon him, it seems, by the fact, that "at the late election, partly from accidental circumstances, and partly from its own strength-yet still practically as a fact—it has been able to hold quivering in its mad hand the balance of ower between the two great parties of the Sober-minded men will be apt to decide, on a fair comparison of the three parties n respect to the manner in which they conmoved from madness, was the Liberty party. We been neither income nor pine-knots. of conserver disturbed the Temperance cause. We did not go about the country hunting up

little boys and girls, bedecking them with tawdry finery, and dragging them, by torchlight, in campes and canal boats, on terra firma. Nor did we march to battle under the auspices of the coon or the cock Roorbach, too, under all his phases, was most religiously by us eschewed, and we were made acquainted with his rotean share only by being the subjects of his sinister trickery. On the whole then, we claim. that we exhibited what neither of the parties did-a fair show of moral and mental sanity.

But to the Reviewer. After showing how completely the true democracy of New-York lecided by their votes the fate of the election, that State and of course in the Union, he xclaims, being sorely troubled in spirit, "Has indeed come to this? Has Abolitionism held its power the arbitrament of this great National issue! Has it been first imploringly ourted to elect one President, and then resentully repreached with having elected another?"

In view of all this, the vigilant Reviewer omes to the profound conclusion-" Verily, then, small as is the respect we have accorded or are disposed to accord it-verily, Political sm is no joke. It is a Something, even though it be only a wild bull loose in the You are right, there, sir; it is a Something, and granting that it is but a "wild bull," you will bear in mind that its horns are dangerous, to all dough faces. Indeed, the Reviewer intimates, that after all, had it not been for Mr. Clay's Alabama pro-Texas letters, it might have hooked to death the Democracy tself.

There is some sense in the speculations which

as between the two great existing political di-visions of the people, Abolitionism holds the balance of power. It is true also of Ohio, In-In the recent election, it is certain that it has a latength. It has been divided, one of the incipal issues involved being of a character to draw off a large section of its Whig portion, (and a considerable majority of t is undoultedly Whig in its origin and inued symjathies,) and to give it to Clay.

Itis not true that "a large majority of it" Whig in its continued sympathies.

But he proceeds—
"Their vote at the election of November, 1843, was upwards of 17,000 in the State of New-York. They counted confidently on a vote of 25,000 this year. The difference bevote of 25,000 this year. The difference between those numbers is a reasonable allowance for the growth which has undoubtedly taken place in their strength within the past year.—Full 10,000 of their general number—of those who must herafter and will be considered as their own—must have voted with the whig party at the late election."

all. Whither?"

As the Demogratic Review has a reputation or much ability and tolerable fairness, we anticipated a reply to these questions, characterize view, we will analyse the reply which it does

says, "it is a question we begin now, for the first time, to look upon with some solicitude-slight indeed, but still not to be entirely silenced, even by the best reasonings or best hopes we can indulge in the matter." In the very next paragraph, this "slight solicitude," has grown into "a larm." "The danger," he says, "the evil, has already grown to a height which must awaken the alarm of all the considerate, the calm, the patriotic among us." Comparing the two state patriotre among us. Comparing the two state-mentstogether, the inference is, that the writer does not exactly understand himself, and has not yet settled with himself, how he shall regard the " Whither."

But, this by the way. In reply to the que tions, "Why is it?—Whence?"—he says: "The present position of abolitionism as a political idea and a practical political power, i

the result of a long series of mutual mistake and mutual wrongs on the part of both its own fanatic friends, and its little less fanatic foes. Again :-

"The abolitionists have made great mistakes the Southern Slaveholders have made great mistakes; the two political parties in the North have made great mistakes, in regard to it." In these mistakes we are to seek the "Why i "and the "Whence," of the "present position of abolitionism, as a political idea, and a practi-

cal political power."

First then, as to the mistakes of the "politi cal abolitionists." "The abolitionists," says, "have, throughout committed the mistake urging a purely meral cause by means, not proceeds to swell out a pretty long paragraph with an amplification of this idea. Granting all this, what does it prove? He set out to show the "why is it," and the "whence" of the great political importance of the Liberty party, lay-ing down the proposition that it was the result

of the mistakes of Abolitionists, of Whigs and

South. Now, will he tell us how the bitterness, and "hate," and "anti-Christ," and the assumption of the "livery of the devil" to serve God in, on the part of abolitionists, have con-

the beginning." There is no sequence in his philosophy.

The mistake of the two old parties was, "the popular persecution which at one period they oth vied with each other in inflicting upon its legitimate agitation and discussion at the North, for the purpose of conciliating the good will of the South in our Presidential contests." That this had its effect in stimulating the zeal of anti-slavery men, and winning sympathy for their cause, is undoubtedly true-but remember, the Reviewer is now pretending to give a complete theory of the why is it, and whence of the power of the Liberty party .-

Thus far, his alleged causes are insignificant. The mistake of the South was, in its violence on the floor of Congress, and its urging the adoption of the gag-rule,-a policy which drove multitudes into the ranks of the anti-

slavery men. Here, then, we have the theory of the Reviewer. The present political power of the Liberty party, is the result of the mistakes of the Abolitionists-their violence, "hate" and "fanaticism;" of the mistakes of the two great parties-their persecution of Abolitionists; and of the mistakes of the South-its violence and escaped the pole-evil entirely; and no revelries Reviewer's opinion, for the almost universal agitation of the public mind on the subject of slavery; for the withdrawal of sixty-five thousand men, from their old parties, and their rigid devotion to the one principle of opposition to slavery; and for all the anti-slavery demonstrations to which their action has given birth! Has the aggressive spirit of slavery had any influence in producing this state of things?-No! Have hatred of slavery, sympathy with the wronged, love of country, fear of disunion, Humanity, Conscience, been operative? No! The Liberty party exists and has grown powerful, just because the Abolitionists were fanatics, Whigs and Democrats persecuted them and the South tried to gag them !!!

Is such philosophy worthy the pages of a respectable Review-a Review representing the great Democratic party? A newspaper hack could have scribbled to better purpose than

How happens it that the anti-slavery cause advanced so rapidly before the gag-rules of Congress were adopted? Or that it has multiplied its advocates so greatly since popular persecution died away? Has the repeal of the gag stilled agitation? The Reviewer must rub his eyes again. He only sees men as trees walking. His philosophy is shallow and inconclusive. "It is time now," says he, "that they (the calm, and considerate, and patriotic) should rescue the question from the hands of its antagonist zealots, and without further de lay, apply some effectual remedy, to arrest the continued agitation in the spirit and the manner which have characterized its agitation for the past ten or dozen years." Aye-but these calm, and considerate, and patriotic men should take care to understand what they are aboutthey must endeaver to see a little beyond their noses-and to this end, must extend their researches beyond the pages of the Democratic Review,-else they will be apt to reach no other conclusion than the notable one arrived at this saracious Reviewer. Reader, can you guess the remedy proposed by this political doctor for the anti-slavery epidemic? He has discovered it-he knows it will be effectual-he as simple, as it is potent:-" That miserable poverty-stricken little Ten Miles Square"-"Let be given back to Virginia and Maryland."

Let us be just-the therapeutics of this learned professor is entirely worthy of his pathology.

done with it? Why is it? Whence?-above the resolution were incorporated as fundamentalarticles in the act of association, "Sir," said Mr. F., "I wish to be distinctly understood. These stipulations must be in that instrument, fixed in their character, imperative hereafter upon Congress and the whole country, and forever inviolate and inflexible."

The most important conditions are, that the State of Texas shall retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the payment of the debt of Texas, which in no event is to become a charge upon the United States; and that such States as may be formed out of that portion of territory which lies below 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as such States may decide.

There are more ways than one of defeating a project—and that Mr. Foster seems to have discovered.

No further business of gener

While these men are so careful of maintain ing the forms of the Constitution, in trivial points, they are utterly reckless of them in graver matters. They strain at a gnat, and wallow a camel.

Democrats, and of the slaveholders of the soil of Texas, between slaveholding and non- Gen. 14: 14-20. And what man as just and slaveholding settlers. He protested against its admission, without such partition. Mr. Chappell followed, contending that annexation was cessary support the breach of every rule of the law of returns? When was so just

Sentiment in Slave States.

The following note, from a highly respectable condemned by the Levitical law under the pencitizen of Kentucky, shows the gradual change alty of sure death? There is no such probabil-The following note, from a highly respectable of sentiment now in progress in the slavehold-

G. BAILEY, JR., Esq.-I send you by the bearer of this \$1, and want you to send 8 copies of Facts for the People" for this year, to the perons named below: [He sends the names of eight slaveholders, wning au aggregate of eighty-three slaves.]

\_\_\_\_, Ky., Jan. 2d, 1845.

"If I have one earthly desire stronger than all others, it is to see Kentuck y free—and you may be astonished to learn that I am a slave-holder—it is true, but I do not intend to continue so. My servants are women and children, (except one boy) and I fear to turn them out oon the world, lest they should not do well;

Send me a copy of "Facts for the People." ly, that Abraham's servants w

make room for .- Ed. Her.

Letters from a Citizent of Virginia, ence can reasonably be drawn from the phrase NO. IV.

GENESIS 9: 25, 27. Canaan was the ancestor of the Canaanites, Canaan was the ancestor of the Canaanites, who have no relation to the negroes that we know of, except by way of their common ancestor Noah, who did not promonne a curse on any of his posterity, except the descendants of Canaan. See Gen. 10: 15, 19. This prophetic curse is uiversally supposed by the most learned Bible crities to have been fulfilled when the Israelites conquered and destroyed the Canaanites. The negro inhabitants of Africa and their descendants are supposed by the same crities to have descended from Cush, another.

A Disciple. critics to have descended from Cush, another

white children for slaves; have they also descended from Canaan, as well as the black peoseemed from Canada, as well as the black peo-ple? A few years ago our own English and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, United States Irish ancestors enslaved multitudes of their Senator from Pa. own countrymen by the name of willeins, the estates to which they were attached being to this day called "Manors." From these "vil-

Again, prophecies are not divine commands, by induction, with all the angular

Full 10,000 of their general number—of those who must hereafter and will be considered as their own—must have voted with the whig party at the late election."

The Reviewer is so deeply impressed with these facts, that he again exclaims, "Such a 'third party,' as a political fact, is, we repeat, no joke;" and at then asks, "What shall be done with it? Why is it? Whence?—above who settled in the land of Canaan. Gen. 10:
19; 13: 12—18; 15: 13—21; 26: 3—4. Ex. 23:
31. Num. 34: 2—12, &c., the boundaries of thouse of Lords, said, It is my most painful duty to inform your Lordships that it has pleawhich was promised to Abraham and his possed the Almighty to release the King from his

> No further business of general portance was transacted in the Senate.
>
> Rather a striking illustration of the nature of our Government was furnished on the 13th, in the House. A bill was read three times in succession, and printed, directing the President of the United States to cause the two horses received as a present by the Consul of the United States at Zanzibar, from the Imaum of Muscat, to be sold in Washington, by public auction, on the last Saturday in February, 1845, and to cause the proceeds of sale to be deposited in cause the proceeds of sale to be deposited in a former paragraph; we are as much bound to abstain from sin in one case, as in another, even though we fulfil the prophecies by its GENESIS 14: 14; 17: 12, 13, 27.

Genesis 14: 14; 17: 12, 13, 27.

Because one expression is used in this passage
"bought with money," which we customarily use
in relation to slaves, the advocates of slavery
maintain that the condition of Abraham's ser-

not a sectional, but national question, and vin- law of nature? Would a man who was so just tributed to the great political consequence of the Liberty party? He must try it again.—

The latter end of his commonwealth forgets the Committee rose.

In a sectional, but national question, and vindament to the charge of selfishness. Mr. Woodward obtained the floor, and the commonwealth forgets the Committee rose. was favored with the special presence of his maker, (Gen. 12: 1-7; 13: 14; 15: 1; 17: 1; 18: 1, &c.,) be likely to be guilty of a crime afterwards

what was there in the lives of any of the patriarchs that would lead us to suspect conomitted, as we do not wish to subject any free hearted citizens to inconvenience.

Kv. Tan. 2d. 1845. racter, Gen. 6: 9, furnish any such probability It is highly probable that the world was destroyed by the deluge for the sin of slavish oppression, Gen. 6: 5, 11, 12, 13; but there is no probability at all that the man who was saved om this general destruction on account of his righteousness, would be guilty of the same sin that destroyed the rest, nor is there any thing in the character and conduct of the other Patriarchs to justify a suspicion they would be guilty of such injustice as to enslave others. No such belief is warranted by their history

actions or character.
In Gen. 47: 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, we have the lein Gen. 47: 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, we have the legal effect of "buying servants," as it prevailed in Patriarchal times, completely exhibited.—

No matter what the language employed in Patriarchal times, completely exhibited.—

No matter what the language employed in forming an ancient law or contract may have been, we are concerned only to know how the parties to it understood it, and practiced under facts ought to be made public, and conclude to order the paper as a New Year's gift to them.

If you think it advisabler I would be very happy to see in the columns of the "Herald," (to which I am a subscribet,) the letters of President Wayland, and some gentleman in the South on the subject of Slavet y. I saw one of the letters in the Baptist Reciord, if I mistake not. in this case of Joseph and the Egyptians, name

and not his slaves.

The phrase "born in the house," has been It will be out of our power to publish all considered as favoring the notion of slavery in these invaluable letters-but there is one of the patriarchal servitudes. The literal English them, of peculiar merit, which we intend to make room for — Ed. Her.

translation of this phrase is "child of the house," the meaning of which was, the child of one of Abraham's domestic free servants; but that, meaning what it may, not the slightest infer-

in favor of any form of slavery.

The very passages we are criticising, show that Abraham's servants were entitled to the same spiritual privileges that his children were,

critics to have descended from Cush, another son of Ham, on whom no curse was pronounced. See Gen. 10: 6, 7. There is no proof whatever, either positive or circumstantial, that the negro race descended from Canaan.

Besides in all ages of the world, more white people have been enslaved, than black. Did these white slaves all descend from Canaan?—Probably more than 40,000,000 of the present Russians are slaves; are they descended from Canaan?—It has long been the custom of the barbarous Circassians to sell their own beautiful

Daniel Sturgeon has been re-elected by

to this day called "Manors." From these "vil-leins," a large portion of the present white Americans must have descended; have they therefore as well as the negroes descended from Canaan? or dispensations to commit sin. They are not a rule of Christian duty. The death and sufferings of Christ were forefold, but the corsupt of the loftiest passes, the Col de Collen, they Jews, who were the instruments to fulfill this prophecy, were dreadfully punished for their which proved to be the body of a man, with Thus the fulfil- the clothes hard-frozen and uninjured. ment of prophecy by wicked agents do not leave those agents guiltless. See Ex. 4: 21; effect upon us all," says the professer, "was 17: 3—13; 14: 4, 17; Deut. 31: 16, 18, 29; Judgges 2: 19; Jer. 25: 8—14; Hos. 9: 9; Matt. 18: snow seemed gladdened under the serenity of is persuaded that it will still agitation—that it will still agitation—that it will baffle the Liberty party, and silence the clamors of antagonist zealots. Everlasting honors be awarded him! The remedy is quite of the Liberty party, and silence the clamors of antagonist zealots. Everlasting honors be awarded him! The remedy is quite of the large little party, and silence the clamors of antagonist zealots. Everlasting honors be awarded him! The remedy is quite of the large little party, and silence the clamors of antagonist zealots. Everlasting honors be awarded him! The remedy is quite of the large little party and silence the clamors of antagonist zealots. Everlasting honors be awarded him! The remedy is quite of the large little party and silence the clamors of antagonist zealots. Everlasting honors of antagonist 23; 24: 9, &c.; yet their persecutors were dreadfully scourged for them. Many other similar awe on the disfigured relies of one who had so cases might be cited. Besides, the Scriptures expressly forbid the doing of evil, that good may come of it. Rom. 3: 8; 6: 1—15. Let we were then, how we commit sin, by doing which we were attended to the same plight with ourselves, we then how we commit sin, by doing which we were attended to the same plight with ourselves, we then how we commit sin, by doing which we were strengthed and because at the same plight with our subject to the same plight with our self-way to the same plant with ws beware, then, how we commit sin, by doing which we were surrounded, and became still evil that good may come of it, through pervertmore sensible of our isolation from human ed notions of the innocent fulfilment of proph-ecies.

dwellings, human help, and human sympathy, our loneliness with nature, and as it were, the

which are well defined in these passages, and which was promised to Abraham and his posterity after their deliverance from Egyptian bondage; as these passages show, and the prophete when his posterity were conquered and subjected by the Israelites. See Deu. 1: 7—8; 11: 24; 34: 1—4. Josh. 1: 3—4. I Kings, 4: 21. Neh, 9: 8. See also Rollins' Ancient History, Introduction, page 3; vol. 1, on Gen. 11: 8—9. Some are pleased to call the enslavement of means in such a case some special judgment or punishment for special sins, such as those threatment of all the light derived from the Scriptures, we have no reason to believe that any special judgment or "judicial visitation" will ever be visited in this world, upon any nation, except such as have been favored with the light of expressor special revolution. Contrary to the common opinion, it is our belief that all the nations specially threatened in the Prophets and the other. Without intending any sarcasm the start was asset as ludge. Edom. Mosh.

Almeida, an Irish soldier having drank rather freely, quitted the ranks. He had scarcely done so, before he fell into a sound sleep, from which he did not awake till very late in the evening. in relation to slaves, the advocates of slavery maintain that the condition of Abraham's servants must have been that of slaves. But we tempt to limit the Texas debate, by moving a resolution that the debate in Committee of the Whole be closed at 2 o'clock the enuming Thursday: but he found faw backers. This resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of 107 to 54.

Milton Brown asked to be permitted to introduce a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, precisely similar to that officed in the Senate by Mr. Foster: it was received, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The debate on annexation was then resumed in said Committee. Mr. Tibbatts argued in favor of the constitutional power of Congress to annex foreign territory. Mr. Brinkerhoff insisted strongly on an equitable partition of the sixes to that effect, mos such certain inference can be that of slaves, the advocates of slavery maintain that the condition of slaves, the advocates of slavery maintain that the condition of slaves, the advocates of slavery maintain that the condition of slaves, But we tempt to slaves in ferred can be drawn from that singularity of expression. In this view of the expression alone, is at each case from the expression alone, is at every the case from the expression alone, is at each context. I do not write to quibble on the common translation of the Hewaward and the would plead for him at head-quarters. In this village he was informed there were two French soldiers, concealed. A thought darted across his mind, that if he could get them secured, his mind, that if he could get them secured, his mind, that if he could get them secured, his mind, that if he could get them secured his mind, that if he could get them secured his mind, that if he could get he was informed there were two French would have already shown that no certain conclusion to that t

Subscribers of the Weekly Herald, Persons in Cincinnati, already subscriber or wishing to subscribe to the Weekly Herald. are informed that henceforth it will be deliv ered to them weekly at the rate of 124 cents a month, payable to the Carrier every four weeks. Subscribers who paid in advance will, of course, be excepted from the requisition last

## Please take Notice.

We are sending out to Post Masters i the West, about 6000 Prospectuses of the Herald, Visiter and Facts. Will they please circu late them for subscribers, or hand them to those who will do so.

During several weeks to come, we shall forward to these same Post Masters specimen copies of the above mentioned papers. Will they please to show them to those who may be induced to subscribe.

us the cost of postage. We cannot stand it on our one dollar plan.

Persons friendly will do us a very grea favor by helping us to raise our list to 10,000 On our one dollar plan, we touch bottom all the time, with but 6000 subscribers.

Persons delinquent must remember that it was an apostle who said, "Owe no man any thing." Their criminal neglect to obey this injunction, has subjected us to miserable annoyance and anxiety, for the last month. We shall part company, ere long, unless they pay

fr Persons who subscribed in clubs nearly a year ago, will soon receive a little billet, in forming them when their subscriptions will be out. Unless they renew them, by sending on have paid.

All others, who have paid on the one dollar plan, will receive like information, and their papers will be stopped at the end of their subscriptions, unless renewed. Our one dollar plan is a Cash plan in all cases.

A Persons who have been active in sending us one dollar subscribers, are earnestly requested, to use their influence to keep up our subscription list.

# A Request.

Will our exchanges be kind enough to copy so much of our Prospectus in another column as relates to the Weekly Herald, the Visiter and Facts? We will do the same favor for them. when requested.

## Youth's Visiter.

See the Prospectus of this interesting Youth's Monthly in another column. The publisher will send specimen copies of it to all the subscribers to the Philanthropist, there being some four thousand of them who have not seen it. We hope they will set their little fellows to getting subscribers. Every person sending eight subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy gratis for one year. All subscriptions payable in advance

We are still waiting for subscribers to this Monthly. See in another column what a Kentuckian is doing. During the past year, we have had frequent complaints from subscribers of its non-reception. The fault is in the ple of the state, that you may decide the whole Post Office. In Lorain, especially, there has question, and announce that decision at the been gross delinquency. To several of the polls." He then proceeds, to declare his views, Post Masters there, we have directed three suc- with an earnestness and ability which will ceived them. We should like to know who it that he will find some statements in what folis that dares to violate his oath of office. We lows, which we have not hitherto noticed in the discussions of the Texas question. say again, the fault is in the Post Office, not an office, where papers are not received. This we

### Breaking Loose .-- The "Democracy" and Texas, -- Mr. Hale, -- Mr. Brinkerhoff.

The position of the Democratic party on the Texas question can hardly be said to be finally settled. At least a dozen plans for Annexation have been submitted in the House, and half a dozen in the Senate. Every new plan is calculated to distract, and make still more manifest the difficulties of Annexation. It is now vious that several Democratic members of Congress will oppose the measure under any form. Mr. Stetson of New York, has declared his doubts of the constitutionality of it. Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, has boldly denounced it in caustic terms. Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, has written a letter to his constituents, solemn ly avowing his unqualified opposition to it .-And the longer the discussion is protracted, the greater the prospect of division.

Mr. Brinkerhoff was very severe on his own friends. He complained of the haste with which the Committee on Foreign Affairs brought forward the project of Annexation. He could give no countenance to the measure till it was made national. Some one had said, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet:" he trusted he would be pardoned for saving that a skunk by any other name would smell as bad. He was against assuming the debts of Texas. Ohio was in debt-she would pay her debt-but she would oppose the assumption of any more. It would do very well for those who belonged to repudiating States, for no man was so independent as a pauper on the town. But for honest men, who wish to pay their debts, and are already overburdened, they want to contract no more-particularly as Texas knew neither the amount of her debts, nor the adequacy of her

Oregon must be given up in the hot haste to get possession of a territory not our own. Towards Mexico we had been all brag, bravado and bullying, but in sight of the British lion had roared as gently as sucking doves.

The notion that the annexation of Texa would strengthen the military frontier of the country, he pronounced a humbug. He was not blind to the advantage of the acquisition of Texas, in respect to the extension of our trade, -but as a slave territory, he would oppose its admission. The free white men of Ohio, and of the West, would not go down to Texas to dig and grub beside the slaves of the southern planter. He rebuked the taunts cast upon the selfishness of the northern people. Selfishness indeed! We asked but half the territory for freedom, but the generous, expansive South demanded the whole for the blessed institution of slavery, as some one called it. His colleague might join in these taunts. He himself was a Dutchman—his colleague, (Mr. Dean,) was a That he has seen Lord Aberdeen, and submittable of slavery in the sholition of slavery in the species of the sholition of slavery in the series of the sholition of slavery in the sholition of the

so full of admiration of the nabohs of the South, authorized by the Texan minister to say to you it is received into the Union, I herewith sub-

ongress had been elected on the direct issue of annexation; and that they who had most deisively opposed Mr. Tyler's treaty, last winter, ad been most signally approved of by the peo-

wo Senators from Ohio, as illustrations.

He denounced the setting aside of Mr. Van Buren at the Baltimore Convention-and the one-third rule, as he called it. He charged the Speaker with unfairness in the appointment of the Committee on Foreign Relations-giving four of the six Democrats on that Committee o the South, and only two to the North, one of whom was the Chairman, a northern man with southern principles.

He closed by a "stinging allusion to the language of a Southern gentleman, (Mr. Yancy, a Democratic member,) who had said taunting ly that "no Northern President, Whig or Locofoco, had ever been re-elected!" This envenom-Persons sending subscriptions must save ed sting of insult was necessary to bring the North to a sense of its own degradation.-North to a sense of its own degradation.—
"Others might be bullied in, in this way," exted to succeed, without the most strenuous efforts

exchanges. It produced great sensation. The in Texas. It will be seen that the propose guage, well adapted to his purpose, and in a distinctness and fitness of eloquence powerful and beautiful, and for its spirit of courage and fearless and undaunted independence—the speech was remarkable. Still we think our cloquent young member was a little too much excited-a little too uncharitable to the South, and the system of slavery of the South-a litthe one dollar, their papers will be stopped so the too severe on his own party for any real soon as the time shall expire for which they beneficial purpose, and quite too much borne away in the current of his own personal predi-

lections. Pray Heaven that the number of Brinkerhoffs may multiply. Ten such men in the Democratic party would save it from degradation. The constituents of Mr. Brinkerhoff have reason to be proud of their representative; they will doubtless pass a somewhat different judgment from that of the Statesman correspondent, upon the speech of the "eloquent young nember from Richland."

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, another Demo eratic member, has shown himself, to use a hackneyed phrase, "a true man." We notice a noble letter of his addressed to the Democratic photocontent of his addressed to the Democratic tion) and all the world will be with you." Republican electors of New Hampshire, in which he defines his position in such a manner, will crowd out many other matters, but it is too nportant to pass over. After alluding to the cen t action of the New Hampshire Legislature, he declares that he has reached a different onclusion from that arrived at by that body, and savs-"Proud as I well might be of the honor of being your representative, I cannot consent to purchase even that at the expense of sacrificing the honest convictions of my understanding. As the period is rapidly approaching, in which you will be called upon by your ballots to select your agents to carry out your will in cessive times, packages of the same number command the attention and respect of every man. It is proper too to apprise the reader

> "Before I make the suggestions which I pro pose, on the resolutions adopted by our Legisla-ture at its late session, I wish to add a word touching the constitutional power of this gov-ernment to incorporate a foreign State or Na-tion into the Union. But, on a matter of such ernment to incorporate a breight state of Nation into the Union. But, on a matter of such grave and serious import, I shall not trust myself before you with any crude remarks of my own. I will neither affirm nor deny aught thereof; but will simply submit to you the opinions of two men justly standing as high in your estimation, and I doubt not in the estimation of the whole country, as any two living statesmen. I mean Martin Van Buren and Levi Woodbury-men whom to name is to praise, and who have been honored by holding the nighest offices, the one in the nation, and the other in our own State. On the 14th of March, 1826, Mr. Van Buren moved to amend certain resolutions then pending before the Senate of the United States relative to the then proposed Panama Congress, by adding certain other res olutions, from which the following is extracted

"Resolved, That the power of forming or en tering (in any manner whatever) into new po-litical associations, or confederacies, belongs to the people of the United States in their sover-eign character, being one of the powers which, not having been delegated to the Government, is reserved to the States or people."

Those who voted in favor of this proposition Mr. Van Buren were Messrs. Benton, Ber rien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findley, Hayne, Holmes, Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Van Buren, White, Williams, and Woodbury. In the debate in the Senate on the Panama mission, Mr. Wood-bury said: "But the United States, as a govern-ment, have not yet pledged themselves to any such entangling and despotic principle, in re-spect to any other nation whatever. They have not yet agreed to bear the brunt of the contest in any foreign war; nor support, at such hazards, the independence or form of govern-ment of any Nation or State, except our own nation and those of the States composing our confederacy. Any such agreement would violate the constitution, and plunge us into a vortex of new coalitions and confederacies, abhor rent to every feeling and maxim of our vener-

ted fathers. means to meet it.

Why was Oregon forgotten? That country was indisputably our own—but all thought of Construction of the properties of nine can add strength to the impregnable position in which they placed it.

I will now examine the subject in the aspec it presents relative to slavery. If I believed in the language of the eighth resolution of our Legislature—language ascribed originally to Mr. Clay, and, I believe, correctly so—that the "Annexation of Texas would add more free tion of the treaty of Annexation was pending than slave States to the Union;" if I thought that such were the probable consequences to follow such a measure, I would most cheerfully use my exertions to procure the adoption, by the general government, of such constitu-tional measures as should be best calculated to

tional measures as should be best calculated to effect that object.

To determine what the effect of the measure is to be, I ask your attention briefly to the grounds assumed by its friends and advocates, justifying and demanding it.
August 8, 1843—The late Mr. Upshur, the

Secretary of State, in a letter to the late Mr. Murphy, then our charge at Texas, says:
"Sir: A private letter from a citizen of Ma-Yankee, and therefore he was at liberty to ted his projet for the abolition of slavery in befoul his own next as much as he pleased.

Texas, which is, that there shall be organized a befoul his own nest as much as he pleased.

Mr. Dean here rose, greatly excited, to make explanations—he felt the rebuke, and we hope his constituents will remember the dough-face, downwire for the abelition of slavery: and I am part and narcel of the conditions upon which the conditions are not the abelition of slavery: and I am part and narcel of the conditions upon which

that he cannot but despise the hardworking people of the North.

The colored Orphan Asylum,

Constitution of Texas:

"All persons of color who were slaves for life the interest on this loan, upon condition that the interest of the interest on the interest o Texan government will abolish slavery.

"The writer professes to feel entire confidence in the accuracy of this information. He is a man of great intelligence, and well versed in public affairs; hence I have every reason to ple. He mentioned Benton, Wright, and the confide in the correctness of his conclusions. There is, however, some difficulty in understanding the terms of the proposition as he has given them. If the money to be advanced is to be repaid in Texas lands, it can scarcely be ecessity for any guaranty on the part of the English government. I think it probable that lternative propositions have been made-the one for an advance to be repaid in lands, and the other for a loan to be guarantied by the English government. But whatever the precise terms of the proposition may be, there seems to be no doubt as to the object in view, and excepting from the United States of America, is none that the English government has offered its co-operation. A movement of this sort can-not be contemplated by us in silence. Such an attempt upon any neighboring country would necessarily be viewed by this government with very deep concern; but when it is made upon a nation whose territories join the slaveholding States of our Union, it awakens a

claimed Mr. B. "but as for me, I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such a Roman!"

Such is the leading train of thought in Mr.

Upshur is devoted to proving that this coun-B's. speech, as we are able to gather it from our try ought not to permit slavery to be abolished xchanges. It produced great sensation. The measure, the consummation of which Mr. Up orrespondent terms it, "able, sarcastic and most shur declared would be such a calamity to the caustic," and says—"In keen and biting lan- whole country as to call for our most strenuous efforts to prevent it, simply was, that the Tex-

nervous and clear language, the rights of the master to the slave; and it also prohibits the introduction of slaves into Texas from any other nation or quarter than the United States. Now, all the United States has to do, is, to aid the people of Texas in sustaining their Consti-tution—that Constitution which, whilst it effectually secures the rights of the master, se cures to the people the blessings of civil, political, and religious liberty. Saying nothing, therefore, which can offend even our fanatical brothren of the North, let the United States es pouse at once the cause of civil, political, and religious liberty in this hemisphere. This will be found to be the safest issue to go before the world with. On this issue we can defy the world: and the decision of this issue in our fo vor gains all we want to gain.'

another letter of the same gentleman Mr. Upshur, dated September 24, 1843, he says "Take this position on the side of the Constitution and the laws, and the civil, political

This flagitious proposition of Mr. Murphy which he defines his position in such a manner, that we cannot forbear transferring a large portion of the communication to our columns. It will crawd out many other matters, but it is too of State was committed to his hands. He con-descends to deal with no such subterfuge, re-sorts to no such pretences. He will not throw the mantle of liberty, civil, political or reli-gious, over the subject of slavery, to conceal its defects, or hide its faults-for to his mind it has neither; but he openly presents it in all its native lineaments to the country and to the wise and humane institution, and deprecates its overthrow as the greatest calamity to our whole country.

Subjoined are a few extracts from Mr. Calhoun's correspondence on this subject. In a letter of April 19, 1844, to Mr. B. E. Green, then the National Congress, I desire to refer this our Charge at Mexico, he says: "It was impossi matter to you, a committee of the whole peoence the efforts of Great Britain to abolish sla very there," (in Texas.) In the same letter he directs Mr. Green to inform the Mexican Gov-ernment that the motives which impelled our Executive to negotiate the Treaty of Annexation, was the declaration of Lord Aberdeen, instructed to read to the Secretary of State the United States; which was, substantiall that Great Britain desired, and was constant! exerting herself to procure, the abolition slavery, not only in Texas, but throughout th

In his letter of April 18, 1844, to Mr. Packenham, announcing the fact of the signing the Treaty of Annexation, he says:

"It is with still deeper concern the President regards the avowal of Lord Aberdeen of the desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished in Texas; and, as he infers, is endeavoring, through her diplomacy, to accomplish it, by making th abolition of Slavery one of the conditions on which Mexico shall acknowledge her indepen dence. It has confirmed his previous impre sions as to the policy of Great Britain in refer ence to Texas, and made it his duty to examin with much care and solicitude what would be its effects on the prosperity and safety of the United States, should she succeed in her endeavors. The investigation has resulted in the settled conviction that it would be difficult for Texas, in her actual condition, to resist what she desires, without supposing the influence and exertions of Great Britain would be ex tended beyond the limits assigned by Lore Aberdeen; and that, if Texas could not resist the consummation of the object of her desired would endanger both the safety and prosperity of the Union. Under this conviction, it is fel to be the imperious duty of the Federal Gov ernment, the common representative and protector of the States of this Union, to adopt, in elf-defence, the most effectual measures

In the same letter, Mr. Calhoun informs Mr. ackenham, that the treaty of annexation has been entered into as the most effectual, if not the only means of preventing the abolition o Slavery in that country. He then goes on with a statistical argument to show that for the African race Slavery is preferable to Freedon that it would be neither wise nor humane effect its overthrow in the United States; but on the other hand, if, in the counsels of man or on the other hand, it, in the counsels of man of the purposes of Providence, it should cease to exist among us, it would involve in the greatest calamity the whole country.

This question may have national aspects in

which it may be presented to the public eye; but if it have, they have been most carefully kept out of sight by those who have thus far managed this negotiation. Slavery, its defence, extension, perpetuity, and its blessings, together with the inevitable calamities which would follow its final extinction in the country, con stitute the alpha and omega of the diplomatic correspondence with which our rulers have placed themselves and the country before the world in justification of this measure of an

tion of the treaty of Annexation was pending before the Senate, said: 'After all, the great question involved in the treaty now before the Senate for ratification is, Shall the slave institutions of the South be protected or not?" same speech, the same gentleman says: "No non-slaveholding government will be permitted to rear its head in Texas until those who now have

rear its head in Texas until those who now have slaves are exterminated."

Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives January 3, 1845, said, "It is undeniable, however, that Southern interests, Southern frontiers, Southern institutions—I mean slavery and all—are to be primarily regarded in settling the restoration of Texas."

Time would fail me, were I to undertake to lay before you a tithe of the evidence with which the public documents relating to this subject abound, all going to show that the leading, engrossing, and almost entire motive prompting this measure, is the extension and perpetuity of slavery.

"All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude: provided the said slave a shall be the bona fide property of the person so holding said slave as aforesaid. Congress shall opass no laws to prohibit ensignants from bringing their slaves into the republic with them, and holding them by the same tenure by which such slaves were held in the United States; nor shall Congress have power to emancipate slaves;

"All persons of color who were slaves for life put into operation a plan for the benefit of colored orphans—an asylum which, if permanently established, will be of much public as well as individual usefulness. Mr. Longworth has proposed to sell them a brick house on Ninth st., well adapted to the purpose, and of which they and holding them by the same tenure by which such slaves were held in the United States; nor shall Congress have power to emancipate slaves; shall Congress have power to emancipate slaves; solf by selling for \$1000. The following is the his or her slave or slaves without the consent of congress upless he or she shall send his or her slave words to the public. Find this enter-Congress, unless he or she shall send his or her slave or slaves without the limits of the republic. No free person of African descent, either

rohibited and declared to be piracy.' By the resolutions for annexing Texas to this Union, reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, this constitution (with a very few exceptions, and none of those relating to the que tion of slavery) is to remain the permanent law of that country till altered by Congress. I be-lieve most of the other propositions submitted at this session for annexation, contain substan-

tially the same provision. While this measure is openly and boldly ad-wicated here by the Secretary of State, and others, as the sure and effectual means of sus-white and colored. For the white there is

I have thus, my fellow citizens, in a brief and pests to society; swelling the list of crime in imperfect manner, laid before you some of the casons, and I believe all the substantial reathant hell where the worm dieth not, and the reasons, and I believe all the substantial rea-sons, which our Government have alledged as justifying this measure of Annexation. To my mind, instead of justifying it, they are eminent-ly calculated to provoke the scorn of earth and the judgment of Heaven; and I cannot consent, beloved country is now an exitude.

They have erected spacious asy-beloved country is now an exitude. loved country in such an attitude

tured upon all the desperate contingencies of wintry seas and a savage coast, that they might, in strong faith and ardent hope, lay deep the foundations of the temple of liberty, their faith would have become skepticism, and their hope despair, could they have foreseen that the day would ever arrive when their degenerate sons should be found seeking to extend their boundaries and their Government, not for the purpose of promoting freedom, but sustaining slavery.

With a feeling of unkindness to no one. I et the order are anxious to provide a place for them, but feel-

With a feeling of unkindness to no one, I m me on this subject; and should, therefore, eem it expedient to select another person to not be in vain. effectuate your purposes in Congress, no citzen of the State will bow more submissively house gratuitously bestowed for three years, by to your will than myself. But, whatever the one of our citizens, Nicholas Longworth. This future may have in store, nothing can obliterate from my memory the grateful recollection of the many proofs I have already had of your kindness, and of the generous confidence which you have reposed in me. Nothing can deprive me of the consciousness of heritard that the consciousness of heritard and the stitution. me of the consciousness of having dealt plainly with you. I have laid before you my sentiments on this momentous subject as palpably as they are exposed to the Searcher of hearts. The issue, my fellow-citizens, is with you. To your will, I submit myself. And, that God, who has hitherto so signally be seed our highly favored country, may continue to smile upous, and lead us all to a wise and just determine

nation of this question, of such engrossiabiding interest, is the ardent prayer of Your fellow-citizen and Ren House of Representatives, January, 1845.

On the 15th, Caleb Smith, of Indiana, asked eave to submit a bill making an appropriation for the continuation of the National Road. brough the States of the West. Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules, but the House refused to suspend—by a vote of

83 to 69. Mr. Burke introduced a bill for the annexaion of Texas. It is quite like some that have @1 12 for common, and 2 00@2 25 for the Union Vil one before. It was referred to the Committee lage manufacture, & dozen. of the Whole on the State of the Union. It BUTTER-Has given way somewhat. There is very provides for the continuance of slavery in that little inquiry at store, and parcels in by wagon, fresh part of Texas, which lies south of 36 deg. 30m. north latitude, if the people there wish it—and latitude, if the people there wish it—and caves the question of its existence north of that line an open one. It also makes provision weight from 650 to 800 lbs, at \$3 25 \$ 100 h, round. against the debts of Texas becoming a charge o the United States. Several of the bills con-ruling rates. The stock on hand is quite large. tain this provision, but it seems to us absurd. If Texas owe England five millions of dollars, are about as follows, lots being bought occasionably b and that territory be incorporated with ours, low: viz. Tight Hogsheads, \$175@200; slack, 100; Mo lasses Barrels 87tc; Pork and Whisky Barrels 45@50c; Flour Barrels 29@30c; and Lard Kegs 25@26c. The she look first to Texas for its payment, and payent be refused: England will enforce the Coperage, and sales from wagon are effected with grea claim against Texas, and the power of the difficulty, even at extremely low rates. Union will be pledged to defend her, as a member of the Union against all foreign assault .-

s one of the most villanous impositions ever have been offered this week at 14c. cash, but this is be attempted upon an intelligent people. The Texas question was taken up in Commit tee of the Whole. Mr. Bowlin of Missouri, occupied his hour with a pro-annexation speech. Mr. Hardin, of Illinois, spoke carnestly against

multitudes of members striving to obtain the According to the announce Archer in the Senate, the country will be soon avored with the result of the Oregon negotiaions. We predict that it will be such as "the Democracy" will not relish in all points.

# Congress on the 16th.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with Chia, by a unanimous vote. The House on the 16th, was engaged in

between Clingman and Yancey, but, of course, aid them on the table.

## General Assembly. It is difficult to understand the proceedings

It is difficult to understand the proceedings of this body. The Columbus papers seldom give any thing like an abstract of the business done, and as for the record it is utterly worthless, if you chance to miss it for one day. The School going east. oill has not yet been called up in the House. A EGGS-Are now more plenty, and the price has fall bill amending the license law has passed one en off. Retail sales in market at 121@14c. per dozen. branch-but what it is, we know not. It is not, however, what the Temperance men called for. A bill to establish a College of Dental Surgery has passed one branch—its provisions prime. are not stated. We trust there has been wisdom enough to create a Board of Trustees sepa-shad \$10 00@10 50 \$\psi\$ bil; Mackerel, No 1,14 00; No rate from the Faculty. The Bank bill is drag- 2, 12 00@ 12 50; Lake Fish 7 50@8 00; Salmon ging its slow length along. The part of it which authorises independent banking is, we believe, stricken out. Whether it will pass we know not; but, without offering any reasons, we may as well declare our earnest wish that it 356, clear. At the Rail Road, there was a sale at 3 60 LOVER SEED.—50 bbls. Clover Seed, or delivered. The Mills are holding form at 2 call.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF OHIO. The colored people of Cincinnati, in view of the unprotected and suffering condition of many orphan children among them, have been in-duced, aided by some benevolent friends, to undertake the establishment of an Orphan Asy lum; the especial object of which is, to provide for, protect and educate such destitute orphan children as may be placed in it, and at suitable ages are to be put out to learn some trade, or to

lomestic service.
Such an institution must appeal to the sym pathies of every philanthropist and christian, more particularly so when we consider the de-plorable condition of those for whose relief it is

others, as the sure and effectual means of sustaining slavery, and preventing its overthrow in Texas, it is hardly becoming in us to shut forlorn colored orphans, their only hope is from individual, accidental charity. They are exto such palpable facts, and undertake to deceive ourselves ar others with the fond delusion that it is to aid in the gradual extirmination of slavery here; or that, by any possibility, a free State can ever be formed out of the territory, until slavery has ceased to exist in the United States, unless, as I have before suggested, such a provision be one of the conditions of annexation.

lums, where are clothed and fed between two When our forefathers bade a last farewell to the homes of their childhood, the graves of their food, and ventured upon all the desperate contingencies of the work of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the desperate contingencies of the charity which has reachtured upon all the charity which has reachtured upon all

With a feeling of unkindness to no one, I are anxious to provide a place for them, but feel-have spoken plainly to you on this subject. It ing unable of ourselves to accomplish so great semed to me that the time and the occasion a task, we ask for help. In the name of the be emanded it. Should what I have here experience of the start of the because of the start of the st pressed meet your approbation, and should that has promised his blessing to the cheerful giver, approbation be expressed at the polls, I shall be we do appeal to the liberal and the good, to the most happy in having your approving voice lovers of God and man, wherever they may be, seconding my own convictions of duty. But if, to contribute a portion of the good things with on the other hand, you shall think differently which a bounteous Providence has so freely blessed them. We hope that our appeal wil

The location of this asylum is on Ninth st.; a

Such articles, together with donations in me ney, if left at the store of Robert Buchanar Columbia street, or at C. Donaldson & Co., No. 24 Main street, will be thankfully received

and faithfully applied to the use intended.
Papers throughout the State are requested
publish the above.
Pres't of Cin. O. A. for Colored Children R. P. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

# COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati, January 22, 1845.

Pots, and 4041c for Pearls. BARKS.—A sale of Chesnut Oak at \$6 50 p cord Last sales of Black and White heard of \$3 50004 00 BEANS—Of every description are dull, the market being abundantly supplied for the present. Sales from BEESWAX-Is firm at 24c from the country and 25

from the trade. The receipts are light.

BROOMS—Are without change in price, and the receipts are sufficiently large for the trade. Price \$1 00

CATTLE .- A sale of 100 head, in two lots, ranging CHEESE-Is less active, but we note no decline in

COOPERAGE .- The regular rates of City Coopera

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—The prices Cotton Yarns continue without change. We quot large parcels at 15@15 c cash, \$ t, and note occasion This provision, then, about the debt of Texas, al sales at the lowe rate on 4 and 6 months time. Lots low the market. Sales of about 80 bales Cotton at 54c. for good Mississippi and Louisiana, and 4tc for good

ennessee, 3 and 4 mos. time.
CRANBERRIES.—The market is almost entirel are. Some sales have been made at \$2 50 p brt.

DRUGS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS .- Sales of Spin the measure. He was followed by Mr. Sever-its Turpentine at 60c; pure Sperm Oil \$1 25 to 1 37 ance on the same side. The Committee rose, ses; Whiting 2@21c; in brls; English Venitian Red 5c. in brls, having advanced a little; No. 1 Castor Oil 80c. in bris, Linseed Oil 68c; Opium is now held at \$4 00. having advanced in the Eastern cities. DRY GOODS .- It is usual among the eastern manu

facturers to close up their business after the Fall sales are over and divide their profits, if they have any; and all goods on hand at the time, are closed by forced sales Some of our wholesale houses, which have resident partners east, watch these opportunities to buy. This with the fact of the Ohio river being in good stage of navigation, has filled some of our houses with unusually large stocks. The trade at this season is never very great, but from what we can see and learn there is quite stir among the jobbers, filling orders, selling to new lebate on resolutions concerning the late duel beginners, and receiving some of the money paid out for logs. We find that the old established concerns, which have never entirely abandoned the credit system, are al ogether better pleased, than formerly. The profits have not been large, but the business has been more active

For such as will stand the candle test, the packers par

PRATHERS.-The receipts are light, and demand limited. We notice sales at 24 to 27c for good to FISH.-We quote regular rates as follows; viz. Cod-

12ic. and no more.

taken, a uniform brand, at \$3 60 clear, delivered at the river; 380 brls at 3 53, part of it inspected; and 50 brls at delivered. The Mills are holding firm at 3 624 at the

Mills. This price was offered yesterday for several lots Invered, but refused.

FREIGHTS—Are without change.

the following as the common rates of the shipments of the last two or three days: To NEW ORLEANS-Pound Freight PITTSBURGH-.@15 Pound Freight .... Wet Barrels .....

FRUITS, (dried.)-The market has been cleared everal parcels which had accumulated of Dried App at prices not made public. Perhaps 3000 bushels have been taken for the upper Mississippi. The receipts are good and prices range from 75 to 80c b bushel. Dried Peaches are abundant and the various lots coming to hand have been taken at \$1 12} \$ bushel. We have heard of no sales at higher rates.

----, (green.)-Good cooking Apples are quick from wagon at 56@62\c \phi bushel; good eating bring 62\cap(275). Retail sales of eating at 18\cap(25c \phi) peck.— Sales from the Apple Cellars at \$1 50 @2 00 p barrel GRAIN.—The very light receipts of Wheat for sever-al weeks past, have induced the Millers here to put the price up to 75c p bushel of 60 lbs. The demand is arge. Sales of Corn in market at 30@35c, in large and small quantities. Sales from boat at 30@33c. Sales of Oats in market at 23628c, and at River at 23c. The most common price from the market wagons is 25c; Barley 75c: Rve 45@50c.

GROCERIES-Are without change from our last re view. We hear of no large transactions. The ordina ry sales to city trade and small dealers in the country

OILS .- Tanners' Oil \$15@22 p brl; Castor 70@100c perm (winter) \$1 00@1 25; Whale 50@65c; Palm 8@ Sweet Oil, in baskets, \$5 00@5 50. Sales of Lin seed Oil at 65c, barrels included. Single barrel from store and mill at 69@70c & gallon. Lard Oil has advanced with the rise in Lard, and we now quote 55@

o per gallon wholesale. PORK.—Soles of country cured bulk Pork, from wag ns, at \$3 68 \$ 100 lbs, hog round. PROVISIONS.-The Provision market does not dis day much activity yet. The sales are considerable in umber, but small in the aggregate. The principal sale of Pork are at the following rates: viz. Clear \$10.00 @ 10 124 pertbrl, Mess 9.00; Thin Mess 8.50 @ 8.75; Prim .00 @7.25, and Rump 6.65@7 00. Hams partially cur ed 5c: Shoulders do. do. 22(@21c; hog-round, country, 31 Lard, Nos. 1 and 2, in brls. and kegs, 51 @ 51c, per p The transactions in Lard were quite heavy last wee and week before. Most of the No. 1 in market is now held at 57 @ 6c, and the inquiry is less.

SALT .- The active season is over, and transactions in Salt are of limited amount. Kanawha has sold within the week, from store, at 231 p bushel, and Turks Is land at 26 @ 30c. We quote as extremes of the former arge and small parcels, 23 @ 26c. and as extremes of he latter 25@30c.

SEEDS .- Prices of Clover are steady and the receipts ood. Sales have been made at \$3 87 to 4 00 from good good. Sales have been made at \$3 87 to 4 00 from good the best possible repair. The land, which is prime. We quote store prices at \$4 00 to 4 12. Flax eed is wanted at 1 00 to 1 05. Hemp seed is particuarly dull, and we notice some small sales at 50c p bucom the hands of producers,

TALLOW .- Sales at 4c. rough. TOBACCO.—Sales of Six Twist, prime quality, at 5c, and Missouri 12 at 121c. Inspected: Sales of 22 hhds. the Tobacco Warehouse, on Saturday, at \$1.30@3.30 eight rooms, with closets and presses in each; a hall court. at the Tobacco Warehouse, on Saturday, at \$1.30@3.30

WOOL.-Though the season for this article is over. traggling lots continue to come in, which are taken at rices varying from the following rates to 2c P B less. Whewashed 25,030c & #; Common to Quarter-Bloods fleece 25@30c: Half Blood. 30@32: Three-quarter

Ohio,
Ohio Life and Trust Co pren
Lafayette prer
Franklin prer
Commercial prer
Commercial Bank Scioto 8 di
Chillicothe pa
Lancaster 8 di
Hamilton 5 di
Lake Erie 5 di
Cleveland
Miami Exporting Co
Urbana 35 di
Granville
Farme,s' Bank of Canton,
Mechanics and Traders' ,
Massillon
Circleville, old
Wooster
Xenia
Sandusky
Geauga
Norwalk
Zanesville
Steubenville, old bank
Marietta
St. Clairsville
Mt. Pleasant
Clinton Bank of Columbus
New Lisbon
Western Reserve
Dayton
Franklin Bank of Columbus
Alabama,
Mobile 1 dis
Other Banks10 dis
Missouri.

Indiana State Rank and Branches. Louisiana. Kentucky. All solvent Banks Virginia, Illinois. inois Certificates Tennessee.

Georgia. North Carolina. Pittsburgh Pittsburgh ...... Philadelphia city.... EXCHANGE. Selling Rates by the Banks and Brokers

Exchange &c. at New Orleans, France.... New York, 60 days Boston, 60 days
S. Treasury Notes
S. Bank Notes

... none di

JAPANNED WARE MANUFACTORY. JAPANNED WARE MANUFACTORY.

JOHN R. BLACKEMORE wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of Japanned Ware, in all its various branches, and will be pleased to supply all those that need anything in his line. Grocer's Tea Cannisters, of various patterns and designs, always on hand, and for sale low. He has also fitted up his establishment to enamel Grates, and is now prepared to execute all orders in that line with despatch. You'll find him at the old stand, formerly occupied by Thomas V. Blackemore, on Sixth street, 4 doors East of Plum, South side.

ILPN. B.—Tinner's work done as usual.

jan 21 d-wlm

incinnati do ......ndiana do .....

C. MERCHANTS AND DESCRIPTION DE COMMISSI C. KL. FLETCHEH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE, laving had their warehouses, which were lately detroyed by fire, replaced by two large, substantial, iron-roofed buildings, Nos. 20 and 22 West Front street, have sgain resumed business, and are prepared to make liberal advances on produce stored with them to be sold at Clincinnati, or on shipments to New Orleans and other markets.

d and for sale by

Black Cassimere Hats .- This very fashble and genteel Hat, made of good material, and to wear, can be had low, at the corner of Main and Fifth

# THE COLUMBUS INSUITANCE COM-PANY, (FIRE AND MARINE.)—Capital \$300,000; \$140,000 paid in. DIRECTORS. Joel Buttles, N. H. Swayne,

Moses Jewett,
Demas Adams,
Justin Morrison,
Horatio G. Phillips,
E. P. Drake,

Warren Jenkins.
WILLIAM MINER, President. A. S. Chew, Secretary.

As Agent for the above Company, in this City, I am prepared to take Risks against loss by Fire, upon buildings and other property. Also, Marine Risks upon the Western Waters, and by Canal or Ses, to and from the Eastern cities, also upon the Huils of Steamboats, Engines, &c., and upon Cargoes by Flat or Keel Boat, upon the most favorable terms.

This Company having adopted the following scale of Return Premiums on all Policies which shall have exuited without loss to the Company, viz; ithout loss to the Company, viz; SCALE OF RETURN PREMIUMS.

On all Single Premiums either in the Fire

On all Single Premiums either in the Fire or Marine Department, 10 per cent. On Gross Annual Premiums from \$500 to \$2,000, 12½ per ct. On Gross Annual Premiums amounting to \$2,000 and upwards, 15 per cent. All persons insured in this office will thus be enabled to share largely in the profits of the Company without incurring any individual risk whatever. The large amount of Capital actually PAID IN enables this Company to meet any loss that may occur, in the most prompt manner. All losses of this agency will be paid by the undersigned at his office in this city. JOHN BURGOYNE, Agent, Office on Main st., bet'n Front and Water, jan 21 lyddew Cincinnati, O.

view. We hear of no large transactions. The ordinary sales to city trade and small dealers in the country, are at the following rates, viz: N. O. Sugar, ordinary 4c, good 44c, prime 44c, and very choice 5c 5c 5t. Loaf Sugar, 1 to 8, 10@14c. Sales of N. O. Molasses at 22t, 23, and 24c; single brls, 25c. Louisiana S H 28@30. Fair, good, and prime Rio Coffee, 7t, 7t, and 7t; common 6t HOPS.—The inquiry has continued quite active Very few Western in store. Eastern are held at 16c, and Western sold at 12t@13c.

HIDES.—Sales of good Dry Missouri Hides within the week at 9tc \$\tilde{b}\$ b, cash.

A sale of 53 green at 4c.

LARD.—A sale of 50 brls. No. 2 at \$5 50 \$\tilde{b}\$ 100 lbs
Sales of No. 1 country rendered, from wagons, at 5 6s.

OILS.—Tanners' 0il \$15@22 \$\tilde{b}\$ brls. Role 200 Res.

OILS.—Tanners' 0il \$15@22 \$\tilde{b}\$ brls. Role 200 Res.

Pagerm (winter) \$1.000. 95; Whate 200 Res. Role 200 Res.

Pige 201 And 15c. Deale 200 Res.

Pige 201 And than they because it was his nobler th man mey occause it was his nobler theme to develop the relations in which man stands to his Maker; and his high aim "to justify the ways of God to man." In this consecrated field he is the mighty master. It is right to congratulate the religious public that they now have access to the works of this greatest of American Divines, in a form so cheap, so convenient and so permanent.

Prof. Edward Robinson, D. D., author of "Biblical Theological and School Boulette, jan 21 d&w 110 Main st., Gazette Building.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By Hickman & Bedient.

A SPENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated within a few miles of this city, on one of the most public turnpikes leading from town. The following is an accurate description of the property, which comprises without exaggeration one of the most desirable premises of the kind ever offered to the public in this vicinity.

A Farm containing one bundred and one acres of land.

vicinity.

A Farm containing one hundred and one acres of land, regularly laid off in fields of five, ten, fifteen and twenty acres each, of which eighteen is in meadow, and fifteen sown with wheat; eleven acres in woodland, timbered with a luxuriant growth of oak, sugar tree, dcc. the remaining ninety acres being in the highest state of cultivation, and every thing about the premises being in the best possible repair. The land, which is of the richest alluvial bottom soil in the fertile region of the Mis amis, is ditched in all directions. The farm is divided by new post-and-rail fences with substantial gate en-trances to each field. A large peach and apple orchard, together with pears, cherries, and other si The following described buildings, for cort and convenience, are unsurpassed in eight feet in width, and two large and airy porches at-tached to the building, and close shutters to every win-dow; the whole finished throughout in the best style, and a commodious cellar under the frame. The house is situated upon an elevated spot overlooking the great-er portion of the farm. The surrounding grounds are laid out in a tasteful style, and ornamented with handsome shade trees, ornamental shrubbery, and a large number of cedars of many years' growth, with other Blood, 32@34; Full Blood, 34@37\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. We notice a sale from store, of 1100 lbs good clean tub-washed, at 32c.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

Ohio.

number of cedars of many years grown, in splendid evergreens; a spacious lawn extending in front of the house to the road. Also, a large garden umber of choice grape vines. Near the house are two wells of water, with copper pumps and leaden pipe; also a large cement cistern with a pump. The out buildings consist of a large stone smoke-house, and mik-house; wash ood house: also a large frame cider-house 25 fee and wood house: also a large frame cider-house 25 feet by 50, fitted with press and apparatus all complete. The barn is a large frame 60 feet by 25, weatherboarded and painted, fitted with this spouts, wire windows, and shutters—with a lightning conductor, dec., containing stabiling for eight horses. Separate from this building is a cow-house, with stalls for five cows; a wagon house; a corn crib; a house for gearing and farming utensits; a carriage house, above which is a corn loft sufficiently large to contain 5,000 bushels; straw house; a shed for cattle 5f feet by 16; how yeard, with house for fattening.

large to contain 5,000 bushels; straw house; a shed for cattle 50 feet by 16; hog yard with house for fattening, dc. In addition, there is a large and comfortable house for tenant, containing two large rooms and garret, finished with closets, dcc. belonging to which are stables and out houses, a good well of water, dc. The turnpike passes through the farm which fronts a half a mile each side, and the place is watered by a never-failing stream fed by numerous springs.

The entire furniture of the house, which is of the most elegant kind; the stock on the farm, and farming utensils will be disposed of with the premises if desired. This place has cost its present proprietor \$26,000, and he has owned it twelve years. Being compelled by business to return to the East, he now offers the entire premises, furniture, stock, fixtures and farming implements for \$16,000.

5,000.

above described premises for elegance, comfort addition to their intrinsic value, cost the owner, who wished to have all things about him combine the useful wished to have all things about him combine the useful and ornamental, elegance and comfort, a wast amount of trouble. Being obliged by business engagements to leave a place he had fitted up in so desirable a manner, he offers the entire arrangements for sale. For a man of wealth and refined taste, the opportunity is rare and valuable. Such person will find every arrangement already fitted to his mind, at far less than their original cost and their present real value. Apply to HICKMAN & BEDIENT,

At their office on Third street, opposite the Post Office jan 16 d&w opposite the Post Office.

• BRADLEY, Proprietor of the Boston House,
corner of 6th and Elm streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Farmers, Merchants, Drovers, and business men generally, visiting the city, will find it to their interest to call.
Carriage houses and good stabling.
Horses kept by the day or week.

A. F. YORKE, No. 242, Main Street, Cincinnati,—Just received and opening, a fresh and seasonable stock of goods of every description. The subscriber intends keeping a general assortment of goods, which he will sell wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in the Eastern Cities. The attention of Country Merchants is particularly solicited from the fact, that you can find every thing you want in a country store, which will save you the trouble of picking up all over town, viz: er town, viz: 10 cases Fancy Prints;

2 bates ned and write Flames;
6 do Ticks;
4 do Canton Flamel;
5 cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;
10 bales Black and White Wadding;
35 do 44 Sheetings Brown, Broad Cloths, Caseres, Vestings, Shawls, Hosiery, &c.
50 cases Boots and Shoes;
50 do Hats and Caps;
200 Brass Clocks; ensware, &c. jan 14 derw PORTSMOUTH PACKET
THE new and splendid Packet Steamer, Meteor, Stour, Master,
leaves the landing at the foot of Broad-

way, for Maysville, Portsmouth, and the intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain or Clerk, on board, et 30 d. wly JOHN LOCK WOOD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,
RIM-HOAT Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
No. 22 Columbia Street. Between Main and Sycamore Streets, Cincinnati, O.
per, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Steam-Boat work of all kinds, done with neatness and despatch.

HURCH ORGANS .-- MR. KOEHNKE con tinues the manufacture of Parlor and Church Organs, at his Factory at the head of Sycamore street. To show the estimation in which his Organs are held, the following certificate is subjoined in relation to one he

excelled in this part of the country.
CHAS. J. SHEPPARD,
J. E. HALL,
F. A. WHEELER,
A. L. L. GUITTEAU,

There lived a King once in the South; A terrible man was he,
There came not a syllable out of his mouth
But was bigger than big could be;
No dictionary could sate the drouth
Of his thirsty dignity. The King described.

His eloquence.

fanity in it.

His throne

His soliloquy.

He licketh his lips.

His mechanical turn

His economy.

His promptness.

His politeness.

His philosophy.

An Ambassador deputed.

The King's wrath.

His independence.

He consults his aid de camp.

His threat.

His artifice.

He sweareth.

His prudence

The Daily Press bloweth its trumpet before him, and has a pious horror.

His mighty men.

Is brave in his own eyes

His talk was of nothing but guns and drums,
And his own unequalled might;
He thought no man worthy to pick up the crumbs
Of his valor in talk or fight;
The bare name of his General Quattlebums Would put an army to flight.

This valorous monarch was small in size, But nature had given him instead, Such a thundering tongue as would jeopardize A less electric head; There was something that seemed to d—n your eyes. In the mildest word he said. His look hath a certain defiant pro-

He knew but little of geography, For he had a kind of notion, His ignorance of plebian learning. That his kingdom was all the sun could see The use of the sun explained and jus-

In looking from ocean to ocean— And indeed, that to warm his half a pea, The sun was kept in motion, He sat on a throne of flesh and bone, Like his cousin, the King of Dahomy; And said he, "I feel right, when I hear the groan

Of the living black mass below me: They may writhe, and struggle, and gasp, and mo But they cannot overthrow me

The existence of other countries surmised.

Now there was a country northward of his,
Though luckily he got no word of it,
Or his eagle armies had swooped, ere this,
And made a mere chip-bird of it;
They were working folks there, and 'twas well for their bliss That he could n't deign to have heard of it.

Some traveler had told him there was such a place, But he would n't believe it was true:

"Not live on their neighbors—and white in the face?
They might as well swear they were blue!"
Then he quoted bad Latin, and said a long grace, The King rebuketh certain travelers, and aireth his Latin and his piety, whereof he hath store.

Now this working people did trade in ships,
And some of them chanced to be brought
Where the mighty monarch sat licking his lips,
In an ecstacy of thought—
For he'd just invented a new kind of whips,

That would peel a man's flesh as they ought. Now he thought he could try them as well on the skins Of those low trading folks from the East, More especially as he beheld in their shins The undoubted mark of the beast; His knowledge of scriptural anatomy. So he turns up his coat-sleeves, and straightway begin

To enjoy a true chivalrous feast. "He was sorry to trouble 'em, but then 't was a fact,
That his skill, if unused, would but keep ill;"
And still, as the lash wound about them and crack'd, He called them the luckiest people.

"For a man was as useless, except to be whack'd, As a church without a steeple

But they, being working folks, never could look on it
In the same kind of chivalrous light,
And, when they got home, they so foolishly took on, it
Was deemed to be proper and right The ignorance of the Barbarians, and their ingratitude. To send a staid man, who could talk like a book on it; To open his majesty's sight;

> A respectable man, who, like pure mathematics, Could convince without giving offence; Who had nothing to do with your crazy fanatics, Who had jumped on the wrong side of the fence, Who live in back streets, up in garrets and attics, To annov men of sound co

But the King was indignant; he "wanted to know What they sent their plebeian down there for? He would flog whom he liked, whether friend or foe, Without giving a why or a wherefore;
If they did n't look sharp, he would hang him to show
What the rest of 'em had to prepare for."

He ordered General Quattlebum To march, with his army behind him : But the General played sick, and could n't come,
And hid where they could not find him; Till, having made friends with a half pint of rum, And hearing the enemy's force, he twirled thumb And swore that he did n't mind him.

So he gathered some ten thousand warriors or more, And, keeping behind 'em himself, he Drove 'em at last to the very inn's door Where the "Agent" was laid on the shelf. He Then sent up "to tell the Ambassador

That, if he warn't gone in a half hour more, He would blow him to Philadelfy!" His cartel. Not liking this very cheap method of travel, The "Agent" pondereth. And caring to make no resistance, And thinking the skein he had got to unravel Could be done just as well at a distance, He thinketh Discretion the wife

The Ambassador "thanked him, but preferred to scrat gravel,
Without his ingenious assistance." His courteous answer.

So, pulling up stakes, he gave them the slip His retreat. Before they had time to draw trigger; And the General, down to each finger-tip, Felt valianter and bigger; He treated his men to a gallon of flip, The General payeth his army, and exerteth his valor pro aris et focis, yet tempereth it with prudence.

And, having nobody else to whip,
Went home and whipped a small nigger.

(Explicit pars prima.)

\*No person better calculated to do good in this position could have been selected. Mr. Hoar is a man of high character, much respected in this community, both as a man and a lawyer. His high standing will be recognized elsewhere, as he will be remembered as the Representative of the Middlesex District, in the House of Representatives of the United States. Prejudice even cannot connect his mission with fanatical scheming or mischievous agitation. He goes under the authority of the Commonwealth, to investigate the facts with regard to the alleged oppression of our citizens, to see that their rights are maintained, and to attempt to put the questions which reoppression of our citizens, to see that their rights are maintained, and to attempt to put the questions which restrict those rights under the laws of South Carolina, into such a form that they may be adjudicated by the courts of the United States, and the constitutionality of those laws may be tested. We rejoice that the government have secured the service of such a man; that while the rights and interests of an citizens are such a man unnecessary ill Reling or prejudice need be excited.—Bostan Daily Advertiser.

A Poet's License. Amelia, in one of her poems, quoted in th

This vision of sun-shine at night, is one o

The Mountain Rill,

Western Literary Journal, sings-

Ever dancing, and glancing,

whose mighty bosom, inketh to rest.

As the care-worn Christian Shall do with the blest.

The mountain rill, the mountain rill. How sweet its pure delicious draught, How often on its banks I've kneel'd, The beverage sweet to quaff; Sweet, for the wild-wood flowers methin

The Question Settled. The Frankfort Commonwealth of last Mo "A question on the substitute offered by Mr.

that the House will not, at this session, disturb the law-of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves. We congratulate the country on this decision."

Will not Compromise.

The South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, has resolved on division, and refused to concur in the proposal of the Holston Conference, to meet in convention in Louisville, next May, to devise some plan of compromise.

RUSTICUS.

"I wandered out one summer night,
"Twas when my years were few,
The wind was singing in the light,
And I was singing too;
The sunshine lay upon the hill," &c.

This twaddling, cowardly, doughfaced editor of the Advertiser must, by this time, be satisfied that his endorsement of Mr. Hoar's pro-slavery and conservative character is good for nothing in South Carolina.—Lib. JUST PUBLISHED.—The Social Singing Book; A collection of Glees, or Part
Songs, Rounds, Madrigals, etc., chiefly from European
Masters; with an introductory course of Elementary
Exercises and Solfeggios, designed for Singing Classes
and Schools of Ladies and Gentlemen. By Wm. B.
Bradbury. Price 50 cts.
The publishers confidently anticipate a large sale for
the above. The great favor with which the following recently published works have begn received by the public,
justifies their anticipations.

ustifies their anticipations.

The Psalmodist; A choice collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, chiefly new, for the use of Choirs, Congregations, Singing Schools and Musical Associations. By Wm. B. Bradbury and Thomas Hastings. those peculiar phenomena vouchsafed to poets

rice 75 cfs.

The School Singer; Or Young Choir's Com panion-Tenth Edition. Wm. B. Bradbury and C. W. Sanders. Used in the Public Schools of Cincin No. 110 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

JANDERS. O'SCH II HE FROM SCHOOL SINGING BOOK.

The Young Choir; Or School Singing Book.
By WM. B. BRADBURY and C. W. SANDERS Thirtieth
Thousand. Price 25 cts.

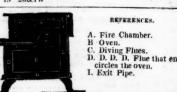
Published and for sale by

WM. H. MOORE & CO.,

No. 110 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

jan 13 2d&1w

The mountain rill, the mountain rill, Along its pebbly way, Aspure and bright, As the morning light, Its waters ceaseless play; And mirror'd within its bosom bright, Are the wild-wood flowers so gay. It leapeth along, in the sunshine how bright is its beam; But it boundeth, alas! it boundeth along, But to mingle with the dark flowing stream,



STRAUB'S FLAME-ENCIRCLED OVEN COOKING STOVE.

THE above cut is a longitudinal, vertical section,—
showing the interior arrangement of my Stove—
which is constructed on truly philosophical principles
differing materially from any other now manufactured.
This remarkable Stove is manufactured at the Washington Foundry, on Vine street, and sold wholesale and
retail in the old Type Foundry buildings, by the subscriber, who warrants this Stove superior to aay other
mow in use. "A question on the substitute offered by Mr. Glenn, on Saturday, for a bill allowing a slave to be imported, (which substitute allowed any person to import slaves under certain prescribed restrictions) was deemed a test question, and the decision of it (laying it on the table by yeas 52 to noes 40) is considered as settling that the House will not, at this assaion, disturb

'Plame Encircled Oven' Cooking Stove; we are per ectly satisfied that this Stove is the best and most per fect cooking apparatus for baking, roasting, &c. with little wood, we have ever seen. It is certainly supe-der to any new in press.

ittle wood, we have ever seen. It is certainly super for to any now in use.

Wm. Graham, John, near Third.
J. D. Caldwell, George street.
E. Foedick, John st.
H. Brown, Hotel, corner of Broadway and Second. Maria Shields, Harrison st.
Thomas Benedict, Vine st.
Maria Blakely, hoarding house, Vine st."
I will sell the Patent Right by States and Counties.
jan 10 w ISAAC STRAUB, Patentee.

TUVENILE BOOKS, ... A very large variety of Books for Children, including the Annuals for 1842 it very low prices. For sale by dec 24 U. P. JAMES, 36 Pearl st.

John B. Mahan. Borne down beneath repeated strokes of woe,
Crushed by his heart's own wretchedness, he died,
He died' pay, that were far too mild a name
To call foul nurder by: had he but died
A common death, then guilt had left no stam
On other souls; but now it is not so.
Blood' blood from the martyr'd cries to Heaver
throne,

From every op'ning crevice of his grave.

Oppression's terror, the worn captive's friend, Is now no more. So oft the forest oak, Breasting in bold defiance many a storm, Towers aloft exalting in its strength, Tho' scath'd with fiery bolts; still it shoots high Its lofty head, and with its spreading arms Throws its protection o'er the humbler trees That sheiter near its side. But soon, alas! The woodman's steel, with oft-repeated strokes, The work performs which tempests' howling rage Could ne'er accomplish: tot'ring awhile it stands Upon its ancient base, still loth to fall; Till a light breeze, that erst innoxious played Among its branches, gives the topping boughs Slight inclination, then the fibres break, And thundering to the ground, the forest groans With sympathetic woe.

He is fallen:
Ye who rejoiced to do him wrong, come near,
And glut your hatred now. Why stand ye back?
Ye need not fear him now, whom, living, oft
Ye would have gibbeted, but for your fears.
What! fear ye still? Why e'en the timid hare
May sport unharm'd upon the lion's haunch,
And burrow in his mane, when life is gone.
Are ye more fearful than the timid hare?

But shall he be forgot? No: while a slav But shall he be forgoff No: white a stave Groans in his prison-house and clanks his chains. Their music shall awaken in his breast Remembrances of Mahan. On his grave The toil-worn captive, speeding in his flight, Shall hait to pay the tribute of a tear. Embalm'd in every heart where freedom's God Has rear'd His shrine, his memory still shall live, When all kie gravier shell for the result of the property of the start When all his enemies shall rot away, and be consum'd from earth, and spurn'd from heaven

And be consum'd from earth, and spurn'd from heav When the great trump shall wake the slumb'ring de lato new life, and marshall'd hosts shall rise To judgment; when in elemental wrath Earth's configeration melts the subtil air, And heaven's parch'd scroll shrinks up and rolls aw When the great burning throne of God appears, Refulgent with its everlasting beams Of glory inaccessible and unapproached; Then shall't be known who best deserved the smile Of heaven's approval,—he who fed the poor, Sheltered the outcast, and the naked clothed,—Or they who here despis'd and crush'd him down, Because he had a soult' protect the poor.
Yea, Jesus in his incarnation walked With Publicans,—with sinners ate,—and then Preached to the poor,—the lungry satisfied;—Monstrous defection in the haughty sight Of Scribes and Pharisees, who, panoplied In righteousness of filmsy texture, scorn'd The lowly. For this they daily hunted him; Sent out their vile procurers on his track; Watch'd all his works his works,—and color gave. Sent out their vile procurers on his track;
Watch'd all his words, his works,—and color gave
To each with envious gloss. For this he died,
Condemned by perjured witnesses; while they,
The proud, the poor-despisers, wagged their heads
In scorn, and triumphed in the mud'rous deed.
But JESUS GLORIFIED in that great day, Shall sit as Judge upon the acts of men, in equal balance weighing out to each for good or evil done, his strict reward

In equal balance weighing out to each For good or evil done, his strict reward Of woe or blessedness. O in that day, That day of God Almighty's burning wrath, How will the guilty haters of the poor, Shorn of their confidence, their lofty looks Abashed, call on the rocks and mountain crags To cover up their souls from the dread heat Of that consuming fire, that blazes forth From the great throne of the incensed Judge. In vain: the judgment ordeal must be pass'd, Nor hell's profound shall hide the guilty wretch From Heaven's scrutiny. The sentence just "Ye blessed, come," or "ye accurs'd depart," Will seal the soul in everlasting life, Or shut it up in its eternal gloom.

"Come, now, ye blessed, enter into life: Ere the foundation of the world was laid, Your kingdom was prepared,—possession take;—The poor ye fed, ye cloth'd,—the outcast help'd,—And when ye spread the covert of your aid Over the destitute, tho' ignorant thou, I marked the deed, ye did it unto me."

"And ye accursed, who, when the perishing Cried at your door for succor, cold repulse Gave to the needy stranger; nor a crumb From your abundance cast the starving poor, Who crushed the innocent within your gates; Plunder'd the poor to feed your luxury, And trampled with the iron heel of pride Upon the captive: ME ye thus despis'd. Depart, ye curs'd to everlasting flames, For devils first prepared, and learn e'en there That God will avenge the poor. W. 6

Ohio Meckanics Institute.

Cinconvert, John 2004.

This is to certify that Perry 1, 1992.

This is to certify that Perry 1, 1992.

This is to certify that Perry 1, 1992.

The first of the Ohio Mechanic Institute, two Hydrants which were adjudged to be very fine specimens of workinganelly, of excellent finish and design have been added to be very fine specimens of workinganelly, of excellent finish and design have been added to be very fine specimens of workinganelly, of excellent finish and design have been added to be very fine specimens of workinganelly, of excellent finish and design have been added to be very fine specimens of workinganelly, of excellent finish and design have been an adversary for this certificate of superiority.

Intestignony whereof this certificate, of superiority, and the size with the gift of a kind Providence, ourselves, good health, we do not fine give a preference of one seeds with the gift of a kind Providence, ourselves, good health, we do not fine give a preference of our formation of the strain of the work of the providence, ourselves, good health, we do not fine give a preference of our feel may be seed that the strain of their affired frience, of the bend of the strain of their affired frience, and after and near, embrace every operation of the strain of their affired frience, and the strain of their affired frience, and successfully appreciate, and far and near, embrace every operation of the strain of their affired frience from the strain of their affired frience from the strain of their affired frience from the strain of the strain of their affired frience from the strain of their affired frience from the strain of their affired frience from the strain of the strain of their affired frience from the strain of the strain of their affired frience from the strain of their affired frience from the strain of the Times, Co. Structures, No. 1976. P. FOOTE, Present Structures, Present Ordinated in the marriage contract and of adulters, and the structures of the stable of the structures of the stable of the sta

the many favors, we see, continually being forwarded to Dr. White, by respectable persons in this City, and from all parts of the country, in proof of the extraordinary efficacy of these invaluable remedies. Mr. Bryant, a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Linton, and Major Bolton, highly respectable citizens of Cincinnati, write as follows concerning Dr. White's Family Medicines.

Family Medicines.

"I have been afflicted for 10 or 12 years, with shortness of breath, poor appetite, loss of flesh, great prostration, and general derangement of the muscular and
nervous systemes. A friend, who used them with great
success, advised me to procure Dr. White? Vegetable
Elixir—I did so, and it acted like a charm, really seemtice like pricings one. Growt the great wordshop to be the Even the foundation of the world was kind.

The poor ye fid, ye cloth'd,—the outcast help'd,—the outcast h

Contamini, Nov. 98, 1862.

"Chatenini, Belling" Buffer, 1864



by J. C. EMERY & Co., Agents for the Western and South Western states.

Pump on Lower Market st., bestween Main and Sycamore, HOP.

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Permit us to lay before you an article of Pumps, the utility of which is equal at least to any other, and by many that the control of the Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Permit us to 123
you an article of PUMPs, the utility of which is equal at least to any other, and by many that have used them, acknowledged to be decidedly superior. The qualities that so distinguish them are their duvability, ease of operations and short and the samply of the sam

quainthem are their du rability, ease of operation, copious supply of water, and above all water wa

Instruction in Vocal Music forms a part of the regule course, for which no additional charge is made.

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fuardian.

The Principal has engaged in this enterprise with The Principal has engaged in this enterprise with no desire of pecuniary profit, intending to make it, so far as he is concerned, a purely beyevolent object. He has fitted up three rooms for the reception of pupils, each of which will accommodate sixty; and engaged competent male and female teachers. As the success of this enterprise depends mainly upon the co-operation of those for whom the Institution has been established, he hopes that from them he will receive a cordial support.

For the accommodation of numbers who wish to pursue one or more studies, but who are unable to attend during the regular school hours, we would say, that a time for each recitation has been fixed upon. Young men and young women are often so situated that their occupations would not suffer by an absence of an hour in the forenoon or afternoon, and who could by a cause of spare moments, study one or two lessons a day.

We hope that a word to those who would be wise, will be sufficient.

Letters for further information should be directed to Heam 2014 and 1014 and

HIRAM S. GILMORE, Pri nov 30-dawly

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DR. HOSSACK'S EXPECTORANT BRAINS ACK'S EXPECTORANT DR. HOSSACK'S EXPECTOR DR. HOSSACK'S

PLUMBER AND PUMP MAKER.—
The underspined would respectfully andron his friends and the pullic generally, that he has established a Plumber Shop on the south wide of Fifth street, third door east-of Elm, where he is prepared to accommon Pleas of Elm, where he is prepared to accommon Pleas of Elm, where he is prepared to accommon Pleas of Elm, where he is prepared to accommon Pleas of Elm, where he is prepared to accommon Pleas of Elm, where he is prepared to accommon Pleas of Elm, who doen and not not asset, which I warrant he best manner. I have on hands the best manner. I have on hands the best manner. I have on the prepared in the late of the public of the property of the prepared in the best manner. I have on the prepared in the late of the public of the property of the prepared in the late of the public of the property of the public of the property of the public of the property of the property

others;
Astronomies, by Olmsted and Barrett;
Astronomies, by Olmsted, Lincoln, Phelps, &c.

Also at very Low Prices,
Blank Books, Letter and Cap Writing Papers, Copy
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Ink Stands, India Rubber and other Staple Stationery,
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can purchase at the Eastern Citics.—Terms Cash.
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CINCINNATI, O. HAVE now received a full stock of Goods in their line, and would invite Booksellers & Country Merchants,

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